

Hold the Cheese. Add \$3 to Sandwich Bill

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Ronald Reagan holds a copy of his statement.

'No Surprises' Foreseen as Reagan Announces

By Lou Cannon
and David S. Broder

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan was scheduled to formally announce his election intentions Sunday night in a nationally televised speech from the White House.

Administration officials said there would be "no surprises" in the five-minute announcement and that Mr. Reagan would say he was seeking re-election.

Reagan activists from around the country were to gather at a hotel here beforehand to celebrate and watch the speech.

Mr. Reagan starts his campaign as a strong favorite who nonetheless expects a difficult and well-organized challenge from the Democrats. The premise of the Reagan strategy is that Walter F. Mondale will be the president's opponent, and a good one.

"Ronald Reagan is in reasonably good shape, but we are not the least bit sanguine," said James A. Baker 3d, the White House chief of staff. "We know from experience that

presidential elections have a way of closing up and getting tighter after the nominations. We're expecting a very close race and preparing for it."

According to a recent Newsweek poll, Mr. Reagan enjoys the highest fourth-year approval rating since Eisenhower in 1956. Ei-

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senhower was also the last president unopposed for his own party's presidential nomination.

A Gallup Poll indicated a Reagan approval rating of 54 percent, his highest in two years, with a disapproval rating of 37 percent.

"Peace and prosperity" were the Eisenhower issues, and they are Mr. Reagan's at the outset of 1984. The economy is recovering. Except for the U.S. involvement in Lebanon, no U.S. forces are involved in a shooting war.

Mr. Reagan has dominated television with personal charm and a performer's skills and a majority of Americans give him high marks for leadership and commitment.

His campaign has been bolstered by timely staff changes that have left Mr. Baker in undisputed control and provided a close-knit and experienced team at both the White House and in the Reagan-Bush re-election committee.

The president begins his campaign, eight days before his 73d birthday, on a note of high confidence born of successful experiences of the past. He has won decisive victories in two races for governor of California and one for the presidency.

His only defeat in a full-scale campaign was against an incumbent president, Gerald R. Ford, from whom he almost wrested the Republican nomination in 1976.

Balanced against this array of assets are formidable liabilities. Mr. Reagan has polarized the country and mobilized determined constituencies against him.

Polls show him vulnerable on foreign policy, especially if he fails to find a formula for withdrawing the Marines from Lebanon. He must overcome fears that his dealings with

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

Hussein Is Cool To U.S. Plan for Jordanian Force

By Judith Miller

AMMAN, Jordan — King Hussein has said that Jordan welcomed and needed U.S. military aid to bolster its army's ability to counter threats to the security of the region.

But he said Jordanian forces would be used only in self-defense or at the request of Arab allies, not at the behest of the United States.

On Thursday, Reagan administration officials said they were planning to renew efforts to get congressional approval for a \$220-million plan to supply Jordan with equipment for an 8,000-member Jordanian strike force. They said the force would be used to respond to requests for help from Arab governments within a 1,500-mile (2,400-kilometer) radius of Jordan.

But in comments before foreign journalists on Saturday, Hussein appeared eager to distance Jordan from the administration's plans to establish a regional strike force. The king repeatedly sought to dispel notions that Jordan's army would be deployed as part of any such force. No force by that name existed, he said, nor were there any plans to create one.

"If we're ever requested to help, we'll respond, not on behalf of the United States or any other power in this world, but as a continuation of our policy and our conviction that we are part of the Arab world and that its stability and security is vital to us," the king said.

"We would help whether we receive U.S. assistance or we didn't," he said. "The question is whether the assistance is adequate or not. We need help."

The king also said a planned meeting with Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, would be postponed until he himself returned from Cleveland, where he said he is to undergo medical tests.

On Israel's opposition to Jordan's receiving weapons from the United States, the king declined to rule out the possibility that U.S.-supplied weapons might be used against Israel if it attacked Jordan.

"Should Israel attack us, then obviously we would use everything we have to defend ourselves," the king said. "But our hope is that the whole situation can be saved before it reaches a point of no return."

On the situation in Lebanon, the king sharply criticized Syria for its refusal to withdraw from Lebanon, its efforts to divide and dominate the PLO and its support for Iran in the war with Iraq. He also accused "elements" inside Syria of carrying out recent terrorist attacks against Jordanian diplomats overseas.

The king suggested that U.S. Marines and other members of the multinational force stationed in Lebanon should stay until Syrian and Israeli forces were withdrawn and national reconciliation among warring religious and political factions was under way.

He said he did not know whether Israel would continue to oppose American plans to provide increased military aid to Amman, as it had last year.

"But if you're looking at your own national interests and those as a superpower, it is in America's interest to have good relations with all in this area," he said.

The king said it was "ironic" that Israel should protest "limited American assistance to Jordan" when U.S. aid to Israel had created Israeli military power that could "challenge the entire Arab world."

The original Reagan administration plan, which was rejected by Congress last year, was apparently revived after Israel indicated that it might drop its opposition.

Hussein blamed Israel for the failure of the peace plan proposed by President Ronald Reagan in September 1982. It called for Arab recognition of and peace with Israel in exchange for the return of occupied territories and talks aimed at creating an autonomous Palestinian entity on the West Bank, in association with Jordan.

The Reagan plan failed not because of PLO objections to it, the king said, but because Israel had immediately rejected it and had ac-

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Jackson Conglomerate Draws Fire on Finances

By Jeff Gerth

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The organization the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson led before entering the presidential race became a highly visible social movement, opening some people's eyes to injustices and motivating others to improve themselves.

But U.S. government auditors and state officials have raised questions about the finances and records of his multimillion-dollar conglomerate, People United to Serve Humanity, or PUSH.

Public records show accusations of unpaid debts, mispent funds and failures to file required reports. PUSH has settled many of the disputes.

In addition to government grants, PUSH programs have also been financed with the help of grants from corporations and foundations.

In one document filed with the government, the PUSH Foundation, a principal fund-raising entity for the organization's affiliates, disclosed that it received \$100,000 from the Arab League from 1978 to 1981.

The confederation of 21 Arab nations was the largest identified donor to the foundation during the last five years.

While there is nothing illegal about accepting funds from foreign sources, the acceptance of the Arab League contribution could undermine Mr. Jackson's efforts to improve his relations with Jewish leaders.

An earlier disclosure that Operation PUSH received \$100,000 from the Libyan Embassy in the United States in 1979 prompted a Justice Department inquiry into whether Mr. Jackson was required to register as a foreign agent. The inquiry was closed recently without action.

In an interview Saturday, Mr. Jackson said he had not known about the Arab League contribution and said he had no official role in the foundation.

Asked whether Arab contributions to PUSH had been a sensitive matter, Mr. Jackson said, "So has white money, and black money, except all of it is the same money and that's the double standard."

John H. Bustamante, Mr. Jackson's personal attorney and general counsel for all PUSH entities, including the PUSH Foundation, said in an interview Saturday that he had received the \$100,000 in 1981 in the United States from Clovis Maksoud, the chief representative of the Arab organization in the United States and its permanent observer at the United Nations.

"PUSH began an effort to do things in Africa," he said. "We had solicited and asked for funds from several states, including Libya. I went to Clovis Maksoud, their ambassador here in the United States, and asked him if he could support us."

Mr. Bustamante, who also is Mr. Jackson's financial adviser, said he was not sure if he had informed Mr. Jackson of the \$100,000 donation.

A spokesman in the United States for the Arab League said the \$100,000 donation was made to the foundation in 1981 as a gift to Americans who could benefit from PUSH programs.

While Mr. Jackson has not been an official of the PUSH Foundation, public records show that over the last few years the vast majority of the foundation's grants have gone to PUSH affiliates headed by Mr. Jackson.

Foundation records show a total in 1981 of \$125,000 in gifts, grants and contributions. The records also show that most of the foundation's receipts that year, which also included \$129,000 from an awards banquet, were passed on to another PUSH affiliate, PUSH for Excellence Inc., a nonprofit corporation headed by Mr. Jackson and involved in education programs.

Mr. Jackson went on leave from the PUSH organizations in September and announced his candidacy in November.

Mr. Jackson has no legal obligation to disclose records of private organizations with which he had been affiliated.

Mr. Bustamante, in the interview, disclosed preliminary information from Mr. Jackson's 1983 personal tax returns indicating he had about \$115,000 in income last year. Most of that income, \$63,000, came from his salary and accumulated leave time while he was president of Operation PUSH.

The rest of his income consisted of speaking fees of about \$37,000, interest payments of \$4,800 and payment for miscellaneous services to PUSH amounting to \$9,500, according to Mr. Bustamante.

Court records in Chicago show that from 1979 to 1981 PUSH organizations were asked for financial records and testimony of top PUSH officials by three different parties seeking payment of back debts.

In each of the cases, no records were produced and PUSH made payments to satisfy the debts. Mr. Bustamante said that he handled two of those cases and that the settlement payments were to satisfy bona fide claims and not to avoid disclosure of PUSH records.



Chester A. Crocker, a U.S. assistant secretary of state, left, with R.F. Botha, the South African foreign minister.

A Cease-Fire in Namibia Expected Soon by Envoys

By Allister Sparks

Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — A cease-fire in the 17-year war in South-West Africa appears to be imminent following talks between South African leaders and the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Chester A. Crocker, diplomats say here.

The diplomats said Saturday night that they expected the South African prime minister, P. W. Botha, to make a statement in Parliament this week that would lead to a 30-day cease-fire.

The sources expected Mr. Botha to announce the withdrawal of South African forces from parts of southern Angola that they are believed to have occupied more or less continuously since December 1981, although South Africa has denied this.

Assuming the cease-fire goes into effect, it should be followed by a meeting between the South-West Africa People's Organization and South Africa's administrator-general in South-West Africa, Willem van Niekirk, the diplomats said. SWAPO is the chief political and guerrilla movement in the disputed territory, which is known as Namibia.

On Sunday, Mr. Crocker went to Zambia as part of a mediation effort with the so-called "front-line" countries. These countries also include Mozambique and Tanzania, which he also planned to visit, and Zimbabwe, Botswana and Angola.

On Saturday, a deputy assistant secretary in Mr. Crocker's office, Frank G. Wisner, was in Lisbon talking with representatives of the Angolan government. That day, Mr. Crocker met with Mr. Botha, and on Friday he had talks with South Africa's foreign minister, R.F. Botha.

Those connected with this latest attempt to revive the negotiations on Namibia are hesitant to express optimism on an issue that has undergone so many breakdowns in the past. But there is hope that the cease-fire may harden into a lasting disengagement if it can survive the 30 days.

This, observers say, could improve the chances of being able to put into effect a 1978 United Nations plan for transition to Namibian independence. The plan, which calls for UN-supervised elections, has been accepted by all sides, including South Africa.

The analysts warn, however, that

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

China Plans \$1 Billion In Contracts With West

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune

DAVOS, Switzerland — The Beijing government plans to sign about 1,000 contracts worth \$1 billion with Western companies during 1984 as part of an expanding effort to modernize its industry, according to Yuan Baohua, deputy chairman of China's State Economic Commission.

The contracts may take the form of joint ventures or licensing arrangements or will be linked to direct foreign investments. Mr. Yuan told a group of business executives Saturday. They were participating in the annual Davos Symposium, sponsored by the European Management Forum, a nonprofit foundation based in Geneva.

These ventures, as well as China's imports of manufactured goods and commodities during 1984, will require financing from Western and Japanese commercial banks and from the World Bank. Mr. Yuan said. He declined to provide an estimate of China's foreign borrowing requirements this year.

Chinese officials who accompanied Mr. Yuan said that in 1983 China signed about 750 contracts with European, American and Japanese companies.

The economic commission, which supervises the operations of 400,000 Chinese government business enterprises, is seeking to conclude contracts this year in "priority" sectors, a senior Chinese official said. The officials said that these included energy, construction, transportation, communication, light industry and textiles, as well as consumer goods and pharmaceuticals.

Responding to criticism of Chinese bureaucracy and export practices, Mr. Yuan emphasized that the Beijing government was actively seeking to carry out "readjustments" aimed at improving contacts between government agencies and foreign business leaders and bankers.

"This includes," he said, "easing tax policies to avoid double taxation for companies operating in China, increasing domestic market shares for joint venture companies and improving the regulations affecting imports of goods or technology for joint ventures. We have also instructed the Bank of China to improve its services."

But some businessmen immediately questioned that effort. "We have been negotiating a contract with you since 1979," said a West German textile executive, adding: "If you want to succeed with us, you need to do it in a capitalist way."

Speaking through an interpreter, who translated into English, Mr. Yuan replied, "I must say you have put your finger on the right problem, but we have not yet completed our process of readjustment, for which the plans are only now being drawn up by our prime minister."

The Chinese delegates in Davos have indicated that European com-

U.S. Concealing Some Nuclear Tests

By William J. Broad

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Reagan administration has been concealing an undisclosed number of nuclear explosions at the government's underground test site in the Nevada desert for about a year, according to government officials and scientists at federal laboratories that design nuclear weapons.

The tests, never previously revealed, signify a break with a U.S. policy of announcing all tests that had been in place since 1975.

"There's been a decision not to announce all the tests," said a top official at a federal laboratory that designs nuclear weapons. "To me, there's no reason to keep them from the public. In the past we've announced them all."

At the Department of Energy, which makes the nation's nuclear weapons and operates the Nevada test site, a high official said the present policy of announcing only the larger tests came about for reasons of convenience.

"There was simply no reason to announce them all," said the official, who asked not to be named. "The size of some of the tests was

such that they didn't even create a ripple. Nobody could feel them off the test site. It takes a lot of work to announce each of those tests. And it was information that was not germane to the general public. They couldn't correlate it with anything, such as tremors or things like that."

The official declined to say how many tests had been conducted without announcement; in 1983 the government announced 14.

Weapon experts outside the government say there has long been a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Heroin-Selling Youth Corps Thrives in Detroit

Teen-Age 'Runners' Rake in Thousands of Dollars Helping Peddlers

By Howard Blum

New York Times Service

DETROIT — A 15-year-old boy recently walked into a suburban Mercedes-Benz showroom, pointed to a black 500 SEL and announced, "I'll take it." He paid with \$62,000 in cash from a brown paper bag.

In the Jeffries Housing Project on the east side, teen-agers are driving new Corvettes, Christmas bonuses for jobs well done.

These youths, according to federal and local law enforcement authorities, are "runners" for narcotics rings that supply the city's estimated 50,000 addicts.

"We have a unique phenomenon in Detroit," said Robert J. Deauw, who is in charge of the local office of the federal Drug Enforcement Administration. "In that groups of children as young as 12 years old are being recruited to work in drug rings where they can make as much as \$2,000 to \$5,000 a week."

James D. Tishuck, a Detroit narcotics officer, said: "Despite all we do, it's going to be impossible to stop gangs from recruiting these kids. It is a matter of economics. You're 12 years old, living in a

Detroit housing project, your parents are out of work, and some guy in a fancy car comes by and tells you he can help you make \$300 a day. You're going to listen."

Local law enforcement agencies have taken these actions against heroin-trafficking rings that employ children and teen-agers:

• A special force of local narcotics officers and federal drug enforcement agents has been formed to concentrate on heroin rings. It is financed by the Justice Department to buy drugs, reward informers and pay Detroit officers' overtime.

• A two-year investigation of Young Boys Inc., a group the police say employed 300 young people to sell \$350,000 worth of heroin a week, has resulted in 32 convictions and the confiscation of \$1.5 million in cash.

• Investigations of Pony Down and Adidas, heroin rings employing many of the young who were in Young Boys Inc., are under way. Recruiting the young for drug trafficking was, according to federal affidavits, the idea of Milton David Jones, 28. The papers showed that in the winter of 1980

Mr. Jones left prison, after serving a manslaughter sentence for a killing when he was 17, and began assembling groups of young boys from the Montrey-Dexter neighborhood.

An assistant U.S. attorney, Robert M. Morgan, said Mr. Jones would "stand before these kids in a playground and preach to them that he would get them high on money, jewelry and clothes if they worked for him. He promised to make them millionaires."

Last May, when he was sentenced to 12 years in prison for engaging in a continual criminal enterprise and tax offenses, prosecutors said, he had 300 youths selling \$50,000 in heroin a day.

The hierarchical, almost corporate structure of Young Boys Inc. was said to have been devised by Mr. Jones and Sylvester Murray, 30, identified by police as the ring's chief supplier of drugs. Both the Pony Down and Adidas gangs, which took their names from the athletic shoes they members wore, used Young Boys Inc. as a model for their organizations.

The runners would sell an envelope to an addict for \$13. From this, the organization would receive

\$10; the runner would get the other \$3 as his fee, or "tops."

"If a kid wanted to hustle," said Mr. Tishuck, "his tops could come to \$300 or \$400 a day. That's why when we found an 11-year-old carrying two grand in his pocket, we weren't surprised."

Sunday, according to prosecutors' papers and wiretaps, was generally payday. All would gather in a downtown warehouse and be paid salaries according to their positions, in addition to their "tops." Bonuses were frequent.

"They would take these kids on trips to Las Vegas and show them things they had only just dreamed of," Mr. De Fauw said.

Officer Clyde M. Ritchie, a member of the special force, said, "One of the leaders gave out 16 Corvettes for all the kids to ride around in."

The murders of two teen-agers have been attributed by police to narcotics gangs' rivalry. An alleged Pony Down leader has been kidnapped. There have been beatings.

But now that the leaders of Young Boys Inc. are serving jail terms, many of the younger members are joining Pony Down, the authorities said.

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TOMORROW

■ The nuclear power industry is suddenly facing almost daily criticism in the United States.

Philippine Police Stop Protesters

United Press International

MANILA — Riot police and military troops in the Philippines lined a main road Sunday to halt a procession from the birthplace of Benigno S. Aquino Jr., the slain opposition leader, to the spot where he was assassinated.

Police reinforcements were rushed to MacArthur Highway as more than 3,500 people flocked to the northern Manila suburb of Meycauayan to join 300 marchers who spent Saturday night in a church square after their procession was halted by riot troops.

The marchers were stopped by about 500 riot policemen as they neared the city in a two-day march from Mr. Aquino's birthplace in Tarlac province to Manila International Airport, where he was slain Aug. 21.

About 200 helmeted riot policemen and troops lined the highway. The police warned the protesters, led by Mr. Aquino's brother Aga-

pito, that they would be arrested if they attempted to leave a small Meycauayan square.

But Mr. Aquino vowed to press on with the procession protesting his brother's murder and a nationwide referendum Friday on four constitutional amendments "even if we have to sacrifice our lives."

Ten persons were killed in scattered violence at polling places, where voter turnout was light. Results of the voting were expected this week, but early results indicated that the amendments would be approved.

Filipinos were asked to decide on the restoration of the vice presidency, abolished by President Ferdinand E. Marcos in 1972; provision for smaller legislative districts; urban land reform; and new housing projects.

"Definitely, we intend to continue to our destination," Mr. Aquino said. "This has been a symbol of our fight for freedom, and maybe

it's about time we find out who runs this country — Marcos or the people. We call on the people of the Philippines to go on with their protests even if something happens to us here."

About 250 opposition leaders met Sunday night and agreed to stage a march to the square Monday morning.

"We are going back to Manila," former Senator Salvador H. Laurel told a crowd of 4,000 people in Meycauayan, "and we will organize rally after rally. You are not alone. Stand your ground because you are in the right."

Policemen guarding the square warned that marchers would be arrested if they attempted to resume their trek.

Radio Veritas, the Roman Catholic Church-run station, said that Cardinal Jaime L. Sin, the Catholic leader, sent the marchers a letter of support pledging his prayers for a peaceful solution.



Riot police barricaded a Philippine highway to halt a protest march from Tarlac province to the Manila airport, where the opposition leader Benigno S. Aquino Jr. was slain last fall.

Lebanese Show Growing Impatience With Israeli Occupation

By Joseph B. Treaster
New York Times Service

SIDON, Lebanon — A Muslim religious leader crouched in the entrance hall of a mosque, hands poised as if holding a rifle at the ready. Suddenly, he whirled and braced behind a pillar with his imaginary gun.

"They came in here like that," said Sheikh Hussein Mallah. "Why are the Israelis behaving like this? We had no weapons here. We were not hiding anyone. We were praying when they came running in with their boots on."

Eighteen months ago, Mr. Mallah, a 35-year-old Sunni Muslim leader, was among tens of thousands in southern Lebanon who welcomed the Israeli Army as a savior from the oppression and harassment of the guerrillas of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Now the religious leader says he believes one evil has replaced another. A majority of the people in the region are said to agree.

Residents of this city of 200,000, the largest in southern Lebanon, repeatedly complain that, among other things, the Israelis have defiled mosques by ignoring the ancient practice of removing shoes before entering and also by bringing dogs, one of the Islamic symbols of impurity, into the grounds.

They also complain of violent searches of houses at midnight and of parais taken away for refusing to give information about sons who the Israelis said were suspected of terrorism.

The residents tell of shifting roadblocks that cripple the flow of traffic and strangle commerce, of frequent searches of cars, handbags and individuals. They say that commercial fishermen are prevented from fishing and that hundreds of acres of orange trees have been leveled to eliminate hiding places along the main coastal road.

They also say that the Israelis sometimes shoot over people's heads to control crowds and that on the morning of Jan. 7 Israeli tanks and armored personnel carriers clanked down the main street of Sidon raking parked cars with machine-gun fire. According to Mayor Ahmed Kalash, three cars were destroyed and 15 to 20 damaged.

Asked for comment, Sergeant Eytan Agmon, a spokesman for the Israeli Army, said at his headquarters in a Maronite church outside Sidon, "I'm sure nobody is happy with us here."

"We're not happy ourselves," he said. "We're here for a certain reason, the security of our northern border. Everything we do here is only for the security of that border."

The sergeant said the incident at Mr. Mallah's

mosque grew from an Israeli attempt to investigate a suspicious car.

"The driver refused to stop," he said. "He was shot and wounded. He escaped. They found blood in the car and ammunition and explosives." Israeli soldiers ran into the mosque searching for the driver.

In Israel itself there is a growing debate over whether the 15,000 Israeli soldiers should remain in southern Lebanon where an average of one Israeli soldier is killed or wounded every day.

The Israelis occupy a swath of Lebanon that is 30 miles (48 kilometers) deep, running from their border north to just above the shallow Awali River.

Western military analysts say that there is now little threat of an organized attack against Israel from the area and that protection of the border could probably be accomplished with a smaller zone.

Last May 17, Israel signed a troop withdrawal agreement with Lebanon that provided for a so-called security zone of about 15 miles in depth. But the accord has not been put into effect because of Syrian objections.

Meanwhile, friction between the Israeli troops and the roughly 700,000 people of southern Lebanon appears to keep intensifying.

Mr. Kalash said he felt the Israelis had gone far beyond the requirements of security. "There is Israeli pressure on everybody," he said.

In early November, in reaction to a car-bomb attack against one of their military headquarters, the Israelis barricaded the bridges on the Awali River, effectively isolating southern Lebanon from the rest of the country. For a long time, Lebanese had to get an Israeli pass to cross the river in their own country.

The Israelis continue to close the bridges each day at 5 P.M. and to search vehicles and individuals' bags as they cross during the day.

A month ago, it appeared that the resistance to the Israelis was being carried out mainly by the Shiite Muslims who account for nearly 75 percent of the people in southern Lebanon. Now, the police say it comes from various sectors.

"No single organization is doing it," an officer said. "It is coming from the people, Lebanese patriots."

The Israelis have been trying to recruit Lebanese to form paramilitary units to cooperate with the Israeli Army. They have not had much success. The few recruits are referred to by many Lebanese as "spies" and "traitors." Some have been killed.

In front of his mosque, Mr. Mallah said that, when the Israelis arrived in 1982, "they carried a gun in one hand and candy in the other."

"But after they were finished with the Palestinians," he said, "they started to do the same thing to the Lebanese. So we started making our resistance."

U.S. Selects 'Lobbyist' To Congress on Marines

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has selected Edward J. Derwinski, counselor of the State Department and a former congressman, to play a key lobbying role to defuse congressional pressure to withdraw U.S. Marines from Lebanon.

Mr. Derwinski will go to the Middle East this week to join President Ronald Reagan's special Middle East envoy, Donald H. Rumsfeld, and Richard W. Murphy, assistant secretary of state for Middle East affairs, to familiarize himself with the U.S. effort to aid a settlement of the Lebanese civil war.

"After that, and depending on what Don Rumsfeld decides will be useful, I will try to help cover the home front for him since most of his time is spent traveling in the area," Mr. Derwinski said.

Mr. Derwinski, who became one of the senior members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee during his 22 years in Congress, stressed that he will not be taking charge of the administration's Lebanon lobbying effort but will work on that problem in addition to his other duties.

However, other administration officials, noting that the counselor is the only senior State Department official without a formally structured area of responsibility, said

Secretary of State George P. Shultz plans to lean heavily on Mr. Derwinski's contacts and knowledge of Congress in facing what looks as a major confrontation over Lebanon.

Congressional Democrats, led by the House speaker, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., have been drawing up resolutions aimed at bringing the Marines home and seeking to get the United Nations to take over the U.S. peacekeeping role in Lebanon.

That course is unacceptable to the administration which fears that the congressional pressure is blocking a Lebanese solution by bolstering Syria's belief that it can wait for the United States to tire of the situation and pull out.

Mr. Derwinski represented an Illinois constituency on the fringes of Chicago until 1982 when redistricting forced him into a losing primary battle with another Republican incumbent. Although known as a conservative in foreign policy matters, Mr. Derwinski was highly respected by his House colleagues for his knowledge of world affairs, including the Middle East.

Since moving to the State Department, Mr. Derwinski has been involved primarily with helping to frame administration policy toward Poland. He has also acted as a liaison between the Polish-American community and Congress. More recently, he has been overseeing efforts to resolve tensions between Greeks and Turks over Cyprus.

A General Assassinated In Madrid

By John Darnton
New York Times Service

MADRID — Two gunmen thought to be Basque guerrillas shot and killed a high-ranking military officer on his way home from church here Sunday afternoon.

The killing was quickly and soundly condemned by leaders of the government, the governing Socialist Party and other political parties.

The killing was widely regarded as an attempt by ETA, whose initials in the Basque language stand for Basque Homeland and Liberty, to demonstrate that it is still active and able to mount attacks intended to destabilize the government despite a series of setbacks in recent weeks.

The group has carried out scores of similar murders in its campaign for independence for Spain's four northern provinces.

The victim, Lieutenant General Guillermo Quintana Lacaci, who was 67 years old and semi-retired, was killed on the sidewalk in front of his home.

His wife, Elena Ramos, was slightly wounded in the attack, receiving a bullet wound in the leg. A retired colonel, Francisco Gil Pachon, 64, was grazed by two shots.

General Quintana, a veteran of the Franco forces in the 1936-39 civil war and of the Blue Division that fought alongside Nazi forces against the Soviet Union in World War II, was a conservative military man but also a defender of the post-Franco constitution.

From 1979 until 1982, he was commander of the Madrid military region. He was instrumental in persuading officers in the command to obey King Juan Carlos I and refrain from joining a coup attempt in February 1981.

General Quintana was the sixth army general assassinated since 1978 and the first since the Socialists took office in December 1982. Although no group had taken responsibility for the assassination by early evening, police officials said the attack had the markings of an ETA operation.

Among the blows that have been struck at the Basque guerrilla organization was a recent decision by the French government to remove ETA activists from southern France. According to the Spanish government, ETA leaders and militants have used bases in southern France for years to plan and execute assassinations, kidnappings and extortion across the border.

At least seven activists have been relocated to northern France and another six have been expelled. After the French crackdown, Spanish authorities began an anti-guerrilla sweep of their own in the northern region.

It is widely believed that the pressures closing in on ETA from all sides have severely, though perhaps not indefinitely, hampered its field of operations. Many expected it to engage in some dramatic exploit to show that it was still strong.



Riot policemen in Paris grappling with a protester during the Armenian protest.

Paris Riot Police Battle Armenians and Arrest 200

The Associated Press

PARIS — Riot police sealed off Paris's student quarter for hours over the weekend as they fought pro-Armenian protesters, arresting more than 200.

Another big demonstration Saturday, to protest conditions in Morocco, broke up quietly after dozens of arrests, police said.

There were no official reports of injuries, but spokesmen for both groups claimed several demonstrators were injured in attacks by the security forces.

Police had refused to issue permits for either demonstration.

They said they arrested more than 200 people during several hours of skirmishes in the Latin Quarter after the protesters refused to break up a

demonstration over the murder trial of four self-proclaimed members of the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia.

The four have confessed to the September 1981 takeover of the Turkish Embassy in Paris, in which a Turkish security guard was shot to death. The case is expected to begin Tuesday.

Officials said that earlier Saturday, security forces arrested "several dozen" people during a demonstration intended to "show solidarity with the Moroccan people" following rioting last week in northern Morocco cities.

A spokesman for the Association of Moroccans in France charged that "the security forces committed brutalities that injured several people after the demonstration had already broken up calmly."

U.S. Conceals Some Nuclear Test Explosions

(Continued from Page 1)

trend toward smaller explosions in U.S. nuclear testing and that the new policy means a growing number of underground nuclear tests will probably be kept secret.

Since the signing of the treaty in 1963 by the United States, the Soviet Union and other countries outlawed nuclear detonations in the atmosphere, space and oceans, the United States and the Soviet Union have conducted only underground tests of nuclear weapons.

Explosions are used to evaluate new warhead designs, safety mechanisms and the reliability of weapons already in an arsenal. For more than a decade after the 1963 limited test ban treaty went into effect, the policy of classifying the existence of some underground tests was applied variably and was often based, according to scientists, on government estimates of whether geophysicists distant from the Nevada site could detect explosions with seismic instruments.

"The rationale was that you didn't want to let the opponent

know too much," said Dr. William E. Ogle, former test director at the Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico. "But the logic wasn't very good. The Russians went out of their way to let us know that they knew about the tests."

Both superpowers can detect underground explosions through seismic stations.

The full-disclosure policy, begun in 1975, was followed until about a year ago. The government now keeps secret the existence of all nuclear tests less than five kilotons, that is those having an explosive force equal to that of 5,000 tons of TNT, according to a federal official. The atom bomb dropped on Hiroshima had an explosive force of 13 kilotons.

In any case, the Soviet military undoubtedly knows about each test in Nevada, even small ones, according to an official at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in California, one of three U.S. government facilities that design nuclear weapons. He said each test at the Nevada site required the

movement of hundreds of technicians and many vans of instruments that monitor explosions, and the Russians can probably observe such activity by satellite.

According to William M. Arkin, co-author of the recently published "Nuclear Weapons Databook," a trend in nuclear testing is for the size of explosions to shrink. As new, more accurate missiles have been developed that can pinpoint targets, he said, military planners have been able to make sharp cuts in the size and explosive power of warheads on those missiles.

Since the Reagan administration took office, the federal budget for nuclear testing has almost doubled, going to \$388 million for the current fiscal year from \$201 million in the fiscal year 1981. But while appropriations have increased, the number of announced nuclear tests has dropped.

For 1980, 1981 and 1982, the government announced 14, 16, and 18 U.S. nuclear tests. Separate tests were also conducted by Britain at the Nevada site. The 1982 figure was the largest the United States had announced since 1970, and it generated some criticism in the press and among scientists at universities and federal laboratories.

Despite the budget increases, some of which were attributable to inflation and equipment purchases, the government in 1983 announced a drop in the number of tests to 14.

In the period when the United States was increasing its tests, so was the Soviet Union. According to the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, which monitors worldwide nuclear explosions with the aid of seismic detectors, the Soviet Union conducted 21 tests each year in 1980 and 1981. In 1982, the most recent year for which data are available, the figure rose to 31, the greatest number since the signing of the limited test ban treaty. Except on rare occasions, the Soviet Union does not announce any nuclear tests.

Hussein Is Cool on U.S. Plans For Jordanian Strike Force

(Continued from Page 1)

celebrated the construction of settlements in occupied territories. Hussein said the United States could advance the cause of peace by having more "balanced relations" with all states in the region and by "pressuring" Israel to withdraw from Lebanon and to stop building settlements on the West Bank.

At the same time, he added, the Arabs had "to get our act together." He called upon Arab states to make decisions by majority rule and to abandon their practice of decision-making through consensus.

S. Africa Captures Soviet SAM Arms

The Associated Press

CAPE TOWN — South Africa has announced the capture of a new Soviet-made SAM-9 surface-to-air missile system. It is the first complete SAM-9 apparatus to fall into Western hands.

Colonel Julius Kriel, director of intelligence for the air force, told reporters Friday that the missiles and their mobile, armored launcher were captured on Jan. 2, during South Africa's six-week incursion into southern Angola.

Colonel Kriel said the SAM-9 gives Angola an integrated air defense capability in conjunction with the older but longer-range SAM-3 and the shoulder-fired SAM-7.

While relations with Egypt were "developing well," the king said, Jordan's differences with Syria appeared almost "irreconcilable." He described Syria as a group of "two belligerents" occupying Lebanon.

Parliamentary by-elections to fill eight empty seats representing the East Bank of Jordan will be held on March 12. The Associated Press reported from Amman on Sunday. The announcement of the date followed the opening Saturday of centers for the registration of citizens in the constituencies of Amman, Tafleeh, Irbid, Karak and Salt, where the by-elections are to be held.

Replacements for seven vacant West Bank seats were elected by the parliament two weeks ago, under a constitutional provision allowing such elections. King Hussein recalled the National Assembly early this month. It passed an amendment to the Jordanian constitution allowing elections to be held in the East Bank alone.

U.S. Negotiator Says Soviet May Try to Merge Arms Talks

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The chief U.S. negotiator at the talks aimed at reducing strategic nuclear weapons has said that it is "entirely possible" that the Soviet Union might try to merge those negotiations with discussions on medium-range missiles in Europe.

But the negotiator, Edward L. Rowley, a retired army lieutenant general, made it clear that he saw no virtue in suggestions that the United States should offer to merge the two negotiations into one conference. "It does not follow," he

said in remarks prepared for delivery at the Commonwealth Club in San Francisco, "that problems which could not be solved in separate negotiations can somehow be made more manageable in a combined negotiation. The unsolved problems will still remain and could indeed be complicated by such an arrangement."

Until Moscow suspended its participation after Washington began deployment of intermediate missiles in Western Europe, the United States and the Soviet Union had been conducting separate negotiations in Geneva on strategic weapons, which include weapons of intercontinental range or submarine-launched missiles that can reach the other's home territory, and on medium-range missiles in Europe and Asia.

Mr. Rowley also seemed less optimistic than President Ronald Reagan that the Russians would return to Geneva as deployment of the medium-range missiles in Europe continued.

"The importance which the Soviets attach to this issue means that the Soviets will not give up lightly," he said. "The Soviets operate under a long view of history. Temporary setbacks may elicit a change in tactics, but they seldom lead the Soviets to abandon their long-term objectives."

Charges on Nazis Draw No Vatican Comment

The Associated Press

VATICAN CITY — The Vatican spokesman declined comment Sunday on allegations that the Holy See helped war criminals escape after World War II. He said that two leading church historians "already have given a sufficiently clear reply" to the charges.

One of the historians, the Rev. Robert Graham, was quoted in an interview Saturday as labeling the accusations "propagandistic maneuvers" by persons who "never lose the occasion to crucify" the Roman Catholic Church.



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WORLD BRIEFS

Soviet Says U.S. Violates Arms Pacts

MOSCOW (Reuters) — The Soviet Union has officially accused the United States of violating arms accords and "contradicting norms of international law," the official Soviet news agency Tass said Sunday. Tass said that the Soviet Embassy in Washington handed a diplomatic message to the State Department a few days ago, listing what it said were violations of bilateral agreements. The note appeared to be a direct response to similar charges made by President Ronald Reagan a week ago that the Soviet Union had violated or probably violated seven arms control agreements between the two countries.

Moscow charged two direct infringements of disarmament treaties covering strategic missiles and nuclear weapons tests and said it was concerned that other U.S. arms developments would undermine existing agreements. It said that deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe breached the SALT-2 long-range missiles accord, because the weapons could reach Soviet territory.

Andropov to Run for Supreme Soviet

MOSCOW (UPI) — President Yuri V. Andropov officially became a candidate for the Supreme Soviet in elections to be held March 4, Tass reported.

Mr. Andropov, 69, has been absent from public view for five and a half months due to an undisclosed illness. His nomination on Saturday indicated that he has no intention of stepping down.

Elections to the 1,500-seat, two-chamber parliament are held every five years. In 1979, official figures showed the Communist Party state winning 99.99 percent of the vote. Candidates, who have to run with official approval, generally are unopposed.

Lebanese Peace Mediation Continues

BEIRUT (UPI) — The U.S. special Middle East envoy, Donald H. Rumsfeld, and Saudi mediators worked to end a three-week deadlock holding up a Lebanese government security plan Sunday while fighting left two Lebanese soldiers wounded, U.S. and Lebanese sources said.

The intensifying diplomatic moves followed a Druze rejection of the government's offer to reinstate 800 Druze soldiers and officers to the Lebanese Army. The offer was made Thursday because American and Saudi mediators said it could break the deadlock over implementation of the Saudi security plan. Lebanese officials said.

Two Lebanese soldiers were wounded on the airport road in Beirut when militiamen in a Shiite neighborhood opened fire on their patrol, the state radio reported. The army exchanged mortar and rocket fire with Druze rebels on a Chuf mountain ridge east of the capital, it said.

Kohl Promises Study of Arms Sales

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany ended a five-day visit to Israel Sunday with a pledge that his country would consider Israel's fierce opposition when it decides whether to sell arms to Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Kohl said at a news conference that he had received "very nice" representations from every Israeli leader he met, but he said he did not come to Jerusalem to make a final decision. "I reaffirm that my government will, in making all its decisions in this field, fully consider the legitimate interests of friendly countries in this region and be aware of the common responsibility for peace," he said.

Mr. Kohl, who toured Arab states last year, was asked how he had responded to Israeli fears that arms sold to Saudi Arabia might be passed to other forces for use against Israel. He replied that this question had been "discussed in a most lively manner," but he declined to give details.

Bomb Attempt Reported in Jerusalem

TEL AVIV (UPI) — Police reportedly found explosives on Temple Mount after what sources described as an attempt by a fanatic Jewish group to blow up the two major Islamic mosques at the site in east Jerusalem.

Police said Saturday that no arrests were reported. They said Muslim guards alerted security authorities early Friday after noticing two intruders using ropes and ladders to pull boxes over the eastern wall of the compound, where two Jewish temples stood centuries ago. The intruders got away.

Police gave no further details, but other sources said the boxes held 268 pounds (121 kilograms) of explosives. One source said a "fanatic Jewish underground" planned to blow up the al-Aqsa and Dome of the Rock mosques, Islam's second and third holiest shrines. The source said the attempt was timed to coincide with the visit to Israel of Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany, which ended Sunday.

Pakistan Accuses Afghanistan of Raid

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (UPI) — Afghan fighters jets killed 40 people and injured at least 50 in strafing and bombing attacks just inside the Pakistani border, officials charged here Saturday.

According to the government account, the attacks took place Friday near Angur Adda, which is several hundred yards inside Pakistan, in a rocky, mountainous region inhabited by several thousand Afghan refugees. One bomb was dropped in an attack by a number of Soviet-made MiG fighters and about 100 rockets were fired, a government spokesman said.

The government summoned the Afghan chargé d'affaires and lodged "a strong protest." It also planned to inform the United Nations secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the spokesman said.

Israeli Withdraws From the Cabinet

JERUSALEM (AP) — Mordechai Ben Porat, a minister without portfolio, resigned Sunday from the Israeli cabinet over the policies of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's government on the economy, Lebanon and its failure to form a broad-based government with the opposition Labor Party.

Mr. Ben Porat, an independent, retains his seat in the parliament, but his resignation from the 20-member cabinet and Mr. Shamir's coalition means that Mr. Shamir can no longer count on Mr. Ben Porat's vote to keep his government in office. Before Mr. Ben Porat's resignation, Likud held a 64-56 edge in the 120-seat parliament.

"I have freedom of action," Mr. Ben Porat said in a radio interview. He said he would vote "in accordance with my beliefs."

For the Record

Israeli border police shot to death a Palestinian youth in the occupied West Bank town of Nablis Saturday after warning shots failed to disperse youths stoning their patrol, an Israeli Army spokesman said in Tel Aviv. (Reuters)

Maurice Fraigne, a former information minister under Franco, was re-elected without opposition Sunday in Barcelona as the leader of the Popular Alliance, after a three-day congress in which the party sought to shed its Francoist far-right image. (Reuters)

An alert was issued Sunday for two members of the French Foreign Legion after they allegedly stole the monthly payroll of about one million francs (about \$116,000) for the 800 officers and men of their regiment, based in Nîmes, southern France. The men were not identified. (AP)

Namibian Truce Is Expected

(Continued from Page 1)

there is still no sign of a way around the main obstacle to the plan, which is South Africa's insistence that Namibian independence be contingent on the withdrawal of 20,000 to 30,000 Cuban troops from neighboring Angola. That demand is backed by the United States.

Angola, for its part, says it has a sovereign right to keep the Cubans, whom it says it needs to protect its territory from repeated South African incursions and Jonas Savimbi's South African-backed rebel movement, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola.

But one Western diplomat said a cease-fire would at least start the process. "In the improved climate that would create, perhaps it will be possible to find a way to fudge the Cuban issue," he said.

If the cease-fire can be made to stick, observers said, U.S. medi-

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Execution

San Quentin

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AMERICAN TOPICS

Standing Room Only
For Future Execution

The response was quick when the California corrections department announced that any one could ask to attend the next execution at San Quentin prison, according to Colman McCarthy, a Washington Post columnist. Within two days, more than 100 requests for seats reached the warden's office. But a prison spokesman said only 50 persons would be allowed in, because of safety regulations. The requests followed a Jan. 23 Supreme Court decision rejecting an argument brought by Robert Alton Harris, an inmate on San Quentin's death row, on an unrelated issue. No date has been set for his execution.

Invasion of Grenada
Called 'Clear Success'

A Reagan administration official has reported that the Grenada invasion, goofs aside, was "a clear success in every major aspect."

Fred C. Ikle, undersecretary of defense for policy, made the comment before the House Armed Services Committee. He also gave an official accounting of casualties in the operation, which began Oct. 25. There



Fred C. Ikle

were 18 U.S. servicemen killed and 116 wounded, 24 Cubans killed and 59 wounded, and 43 Grenadians killed and 337 wounded, he said. Of the Grenadians killed, 24 were civilians, including 21 killed in the mistaken bombing of a mental hospital. Mr. Ikle said 784 Cubans were found on the island.

Not every member of the House committee was impressed by Mr. Ikle's assessment of the operation. "The mission was accomplished but it was a good deal less than the totally successful operation they claim," said Representative James A. Cooper, a New Jersey Republican. "It took some luck, an overwhelming force ratio, and we lost more equipment than we should have."

EPA Gets the Goods
On Philly's Finest

U.S. law forbids tampering with the pollution-control devices installed on most cars. So the Environmental Protection Agency announced a stiff fine when its investigators got the evidence on a surprising offender: the Philadelphia Police Department. The EPA fined the Philadelphia force \$327,000 for

disconnecting catalytic converters on 131 police vehicles.

The EPA leveled a stiff fine against Greenville County, South Carolina, where county employees frequently pumped leaded gasoline into vehicles designed for unleaded fuel. For using the leaded fuel, which damages pollution-control equipment, and tampering with anti-pollution devices on 13 of 19 vehicles, the county was fined \$630,000.

Face-Lift to Begin
On Statue of Liberty

Visitors to New York City, be advised: There is only one week left to get an unimpeded view of the Statue of Liberty before 300 tons of scaffolding goes up around it for a 30-month renovation project expected to cost about \$30 million. The statue will be closed intermittently as crews replace 1,600 wrought iron bands that hold its copper skin in place, reinforce its up-lifted arm, replace the torch, and install a new elevator. Officials hope to finish the work in 1986, the 100th anniversary of the dedication of the gift from the people of France.

Aid to Poor Families:
Holes in the Umbrella

A Columbia University study confirms that poor families in Sweden, France, West Germany, Britain, Australia, Israel and Canada can count on proportionally more government help than can poor families in the United States.

All eight countries except the United States provide allowances to families with children, and all but the United States and Australia have statutory maternity benefits, according to the three-year study.

"Civilized societies everywhere except in the United States recognize that children are a valuable resource," said one of the study's authors, Alfred I. Kahn of Columbia's School of Social Work.

The study noted that in Sweden, support payments to a single, jobless mother of two are equal to 93 percent of the after-tax income of the average worker in the country. France comes next, and Australia and Israel trail with 50 percent.

Notes on People

Spurned twice before in bids to buy cooperative apartments in Manhattan, former President Richard M. Nixon has won tentative approval of an offer to purchase a 12-room co-op on Park Avenue for \$1.8 million. An occupant of the building, the philanthropist Jacob M. Kaplan, 92, won an initial court delay after contending that Mr. Nixon's presence would turn the building into a "tourist attraction." But the building's directors last week approved the transaction, pending a vote by the building's shareholders.

The late Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey once wondered out loud whether his Minnesota political protégé, Walter F. Mondale, had "the fire in the belly" needed to run for president. But the Secret Service agents protecting Mr. Mondale in his campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination appear to have no doubts on the matter. Their nickname for him: "Dragon."

Mondale Rebutts Reagan
On Charge of Catering
To 'Special Interests'

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service

SACRAMENTO, California — Walter F. Mondale, saying he was eager to debate President Ronald Reagan, has accused the president of "serving wealthy and powerful special interests" and opposing

Reagan Talk:
'No Surprises'
Are Foreseen

(Continued from Page 1)

The Soviet Union have increased the risk of war.

Unlike four years ago, when he triumphed over an unpopular incumbent who had survived a bitter intra-party battle, Mr. Reagan faces the prospect of a Democratic Party united on the single issue of defeating him. Mr. Reagan strategists say they are impressed with both the talents and the organizational skills of the Mondale forces.

In 1980, Mr. Reagan started far behind President Jimmy Carter. He now leads Mr. Mondale by nearly 20 points in surveys taken by a White House pollster, Richard B. Wirthlin, by 16 points in an NBC News-New York Times survey and by 3 points in an ABC News-Washington Post poll. Mr. Reagan's worst recent trial heats were in a Gallup Poll of Jan. 22 that found him tied with Mr. Mondale and John Glenn.

But the presidential campaign is 50 state-by-state contests in which Reagan strategists believe he has a stronger position than in the popular vote. A recent Republican estimate gave Mr. Reagan a "lock" on 157 electoral votes, with 270 needed for nomination.

In the 10 most populous states, Mr. Reagan strategists consider only Massachusetts unwinnable. They put California, Florida and probably Texas solidly in the Reagan column.

"The Republicans have a big advantage in having a president from California and a vice president from Texas," a Mondale operative said.

Republicans expect the election to be a referendum on Mr. Reagan. "The overarching issue is leadership," said Mr. Wirthlin, the pollster. "In 1980 the country rejected one kind of leadership, and Walter Mondale is still very much part of it. Ronald Reagan offered a new direction. The first key question is how well he accomplished the goals he set for himself and the second is whether the voters will give him a mandate for a second term to continue that leadership."

Democrats concede that Mr. Reagan has a winning personality, a rare skill in exploiting television, a strong electoral base, an experienced campaign team and a major advantage as an incumbent opposed for re-election.

But they say they believe those advantages will be offset, as the year goes on, by what they consider serious sub-surface weaknesses.

"He has alienated bigger chunks of the electorate than any previous president," said Mr. Mondale's pollster, Peter D. Hart.

The intensity of the opposition, particularly in minority communities, encourages Democrats to believe they can register and vote millions more people against Mr. Reagan than turned out in 1980.

"The idea that he is unbeatable has no foundation," a Mondale strategist said Friday.

While Republicans dwell on the vulnerabilities of the former vice president's Carter connection, Democrats see Mr. Mondale as having competing strengths.

Some polls find the public rating him as Mr. Reagan's equal on integrity and experience.

programs aimed at helping women, children, the elderly and the poor.

In a blunt, free-wheeling response to Mr. Reagan's criticism last week that Democratic candidates were trying to "buy support" with promises to special interests, Mr. Mondale said, "Nobody has served the wealthy and powerful special interests with more devotion for more years than Mr. Reagan."

"If I stand for feeding hungry children, which he opposes, is that some sort of seamy bribe to the American people?" asked the former vice president, who is seeking the Democratic presidential nomination. "If I want to control health care costs so that senior citizens have a chance for decent health care, is that considered an ignominious bribe? If I stand for enforcing environmental laws, is that a special interest?"

"He stood with every pollster in America," Mr. Mondale said of the president. "He'd rather take them to lunch than to court."

Mr. Mondale's response to Mr. Reagan, his harshest attack yet on the president, was made Friday and Saturday in a series of news conferences and speeches in Sacramento and Seattle.

Privately, Mr. Mondale and his staff were delighted that Mr. Reagan, in a speech in Atlanta on Thursday, had entered the political fray, and the candidate capitalized on the "special interest" charge, first leveled against him by a rival for the Democratic nomination, Senator John Glenn of Ohio. Although Mr. Reagan never named the former vice president, aides to the president said that he was referring to Mr. Mondale in his accusation that some candidates were trying to "buy support" and "making promises to special interest groups."

Several aides to Mr. Mondale said the key strategy of the campaign for the former vice president was to point up the sharp contrast between Mr. Mondale and Mr. Reagan.

Another aide said that, although Mr. Mondale was "uncomfortable" with the special interest charge and Senator Glenn used it and did not enjoy attacking his Democratic rival, he has long "relished the opportunity" to lash back at Mr. Reagan.

"He's wrong, wrong, wrong on every issue and I welcome a debate over what is a special interest and what is a public interest," Mr. Mondale said at a news conference in Seattle Friday. Hours later Mr. Mondale told an enthusiastic audience at a Democratic Party fundraising event, "I'm going to get the nomination and I'm going to beat that crowd by the biggest margin any incumbent ever got out of office."

At a news conference in the California state capital Saturday, Mr. Mondale said that Mr. Reagan led "the most special-interest-oriented administration in American history."

He asserted, "I enjoy and welcome the special interest issue because I am going to win it. It exposes the administration for what it is."

Speaking to a breakfast meeting of the National Organization for Women in Seattle, Mr. Mondale remarked, "There is nothing that this administration could do that it hasn't already done to tell women to stay in their place."

Mr. Mondale arrived in Seattle Thursday night from Iowa to campaign for Democratic support in the state's March 13 caucuses. On that day, eight other states will pick their convention delegates. Washington is significant because it will be the first Western state to hold a presidential caucus.

In Seattle, Mr. Mondale picked up the endorsements of several prominent local peace activists as well as the entire five-member state congressional delegation.

Democrats Weigh Trial
Of Line-Item Veto Power

By T.R. Reid
and Juan Williams
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — House Democrats are considering legislation to grant President Ronald Reagan one of the major requests in his State of the Union address, the line-item veto, on a one-year trial basis.

Representative Tony Coelho of California, the chairman of the House Democrats' political campaign committee, said that he and Representative David R. Obey, Democrat of Wisconsin, will urge colleagues this week to authorize line-item veto power for 1984 to force Mr. Reagan to bear the political costs of cutting the budget.

"Ronald Reagan loves to talk about cutting the budget, but when it comes to specifics, he always ducks," Mr. Coelho said. "This way, the president would have a chance to make it known where he wants to cut."

Mr. Reagan called for the line-item veto in his address to Congress Wednesday. Such a measure, which would have to take the form of a constitutional amendment, would permit a president to cut specific items from the comprehensive spending bills passed by Congress. At present, a president must approve or reject such bills as a whole.

Previous attempts to pass constitutional amendments in Congress have been defeated.

The deputy White House spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, said of the Democrats' plan: "If it comes to fruition we'll tell you if we'll buy this."

The Democratic initiative came as the president sought to parry objections to his proposal to try to cut the budget deficit by holding negotiations involving White House officials and legislators from both parties.

Some Democrats have said the proposal was a gambit to dodge responsibility for large deficits.

"I'm serious about negotiating a down payment on the budget," Mr. Reagan told House Republicans at a White House breakfast.

House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, continued to treat the proposal as a political trap.

"The speaker is extremely suspicious," said his spokesman, Chris Matthews, adding that Mr. Reagan "has talked about these bipartisan commissions before, and it's always a media side show to avoid the political heat."

Mr. O'Neill wants the president to present his plans for cutting the deficit, so that he can bear the responsibility. Accordingly, the speaker said that his representative at the deficit negotiations, James C. Wright Jr. of Texas, the leader of the House's Democratic majority, will not start talking until Mr. Reagan sends his budget to Congress on Wednesday.



CLOSING IN HARD — A Goodyear blimp appears to crash into the ground in San Diego, but it was only nosediving behind cliffs to get a closer look of "Black's Beach," a nude beach. The blimp was in the area to take aerial film of a nearby golfing event.

As Elections Near, Salvadoran Army
And Rebels Prepare for New Clashes

By Juan M. Vasquez
Los Angeles Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — Despite the approach of elections aimed at advancing the democratic process in El Salvador, the army and the guerrillas are both preparing for a wider war.

Of the six presidential candidates, only José Napoleón Duarte of the Christian Democrats speaks openly of seeking talks with the left. Military commanders speak of a need for more troops and more equipment to counter rebel successes and to get ready for expected new attacks.

The scope of the conflict is still limited to guerrilla raids and small infantry battles, but the use of larger units is becoming more frequent, as is the fighting itself.

"We believe the war is entering a new phase, a phase of definitive battles," Salvador Samayoa, a rebel spokesman, said recently. A former university instructor, he speaks for the Popular Liberation Forces, one of five Salvadoran guerrilla groups.

Mr. Samayoa and leaders of other insurgent groups united in the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front deny that a new offensive is planned in connection with the March 25 elections.

On the other hand, the guerrillas and their political allies say they will neither take part in the elections nor permit any voting in the areas they control. Those areas include substantial parts of five of El Salvador's 14 provinces — Morazan, San Miguel, Usulután, La Unión and Chalatenango.

Meanwhile, foreign military observers who are sympathetic to the Salvadoran Army respond bitterly when asked whether they expect a new general offensive by the rebels: "If it gets any more general than this," one said, "it's going to get pretty tough indeed."

For the time being, the biggest target of all, San Salvador, appears to be beyond the rebels' reach. Their ability to conduct military activity or sabotage in the capital has been weakened by the brutal but effective campaign — conducted by rightist death squads with reported military connections — to eliminate anyone suspected of leftist activity.

But the guerrillas' thrusts have become more frequent throughout the eastern provinces and in northern Chalatenango province since September, when they attacked a big army garrison in San Miguel province with mortars.

That was the guerrillas' response to a government effort to quash rebel activity in nearby San Vicente province through a combined military and pacification program.

The Salvadoran Army lost the initiative, particularly in November, a military observer said, "but they are not in bad shape. They are not in any way, shape or form going to collapse."

Still, soldiers loyal to the government will not easily recover the initiative. Among the steps being taken to resist further guerrilla advances is an increase in the size of the army, 6,000 more men by the end of 1984.

The increase was one of the first things that Colonel Joseph Strumham, commander of the U.S. Military Group in El Salvador, insisted upon shortly after his arrival last summer. Colonel Strumham also pressed the army to establish a basic training center, which was opened in January in La Unión.

Guerrilla strength also appears to be growing. Army commanders say they have heard frequent reports of large-scale rebel recruiting in rural areas.

In the four provinces east of the Lempa River, where the guerrillas have been strongest, the ratio of soldiers to rebels is scarcely more

than 1-to-1, forcing the army into an essentially defensive position.

The army can call in reinforcements from elsewhere in the country, but their mobility is hampered by a shortage of vehicles. U.S. officials hope they can soon increase the helicopter fleet, which now numbers 21, and also add to the number of trucks.

"If we had more money, we could do more," a U.S. official said. In December, Lieutenant Colonel Domingo Monterrosa, who is considered one of the government's best officers, was moved into the key garrison of San Miguel. He was given responsibility for three provinces — San Miguel, Morazan and La Unión.

Colonel Monterrosa said it had

long been a goal of the guerrillas to isolate the eastern provinces in an attempt to win control of the country, but they have not done so.

"I think they're next step," he said, "is to try for another El Paraiso, this time in the east."

He was referring to the rebels' Jan. 1 capture of a government garrison at El Paraiso, in Chalatenango province.

Since last fall, according to military observers, the guerrillas have shown a propensity to operate in units of up to 500 men.

The increase in the size of rebel units has been accompanied by accurate intelligence of the sort that told them that only 300 soldiers, a quarter of the normal complement, were holding the garrison at El Paraiso on the eve of the attack.

Ecuadorans Cast Votes
For New Government

By Juan de Onis
Los Angeles Times Service

QUITO, Ecuador — The "new democracy" that brought civilians back to power here in 1979 is on a turbulent course toward electing a new government.

National elections were held Sunday to choose a new president, vice president, members of the 100-seat Chamber of Deputies and local officials but the results were not yet known.

Because none of the nine presidential candidates was expected to win the majority required for election in the first round, there is likely to be a runoff in May.

That means that the political pot will be kept boiling for nearly four more months under a lame-duck president, Osvaldo Hurtado Larrea, as politicians representing a wide spectrum of parties and regional interests scramble to line up behind each of the top vote-getters.

Most analysts in Quito fear that the scramble will lead to strong polarization in Ecuador, a country where Indian peasants and urban shanty dwellers are being brought into an active political role by huge registration drives.

Two candidates with sharply contrasting programs and backing are considered to be the most likely contestants in a runoff.

One is León Febres Cordero, a militant anti-Communist who has strong backing from the free-wheeling businessmen of Guayaquil, Ecuador's largest city and main port. The other is Rodrigo Borja, a Quito lawyer who is a democratic socialist.

Ecuador is a petroleum-exporting country, and it has seen state revenues increase tenfold in the past decade. Hence, the political debate centers on economic issues: Mr. Febres Cordero favors private enterprise and free-market policies; Mr. Borja favors state planning with more social investments.

In a runoff, Marxists and other leftists can be expected to back Mr. Borja against Mr. Febres Cordero. The position of the Christian Democrats, now the backbone of the government under Mr. Hurtado, is uncertain.

The president is constitutionally prohibited from running for re-election, and Julio César Trujillo, the Christian Democratic leader and the party's candidate, is not expected to make the runoff.

Despite its recent oil revenues, the civilian government elected in 1979 under the leadership of Jaime Roldós Aguilera, a young populist, has suffered severe setbacks.

First, Mr. Roldós was killed in an airplane crash. Then Ecuador found itself deeply in debt as the result of excessive borrowing.

Panel to Rule
On Restart of
U.S. A-Plant

Three Mile Island Unit
Could Reopen in June

By Jane Perlez
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has announced that it will decide whether to allow the undamaged nuclear reactor at Three Mile Island to reopen without waiting for the outcome of a pending criminal trial involving the owners of the plant.

The vote on Friday, affirming a decision taken earlier in the week in private, was 3-2. The Unit 1 reactor, the twin of Unit 2, which was severely damaged in an accident in 1979, could reopen as early as June.

The chairman of the commission, Nunnzio J. Palladino, said he believed the agency could judge the "competency and integrity" of the management of General Public Utilities Corp. without awaiting the trial of its subsidiary, which operated the plant at the time of the accident. Mr. Palladino voted with the majority.

The two dissenting commissioners, Victor Gilinsky and James K. Asselstine, attacked the decision in strong language, saying it was tantamount to authorizing a restarting of the reactor. They charged that the agency was allying itself with what they termed incompetent top management at the utility.

In a hearing room crowded with people who live close to the reactor at Middletown, Pennsylvania, near Harrisburg, Mr. Palladino said that Friday's vote "is not a restart decision and does not authorize restart."

The president of General Public Utilities, Herman Dieckman, who was in the audience in the hearing room Friday, welcomed the decision. He said that the reactor was ready for operation and that he would have preferred April as the possible restarting date.

The governor of Pennsylvania, Dick Thornburgh, a Republican, said Friday that he was opposed to restarting the Unit 1 reactor until the commission resolved how to clean up the radioactive material still remaining at Unit 2.

The Unit 1 reactor at Three Mile Island, which was closed for refueling before the March 1979 accident at Unit 2, has not been permitted to operate since.

Last November, the Metropolitan Edison Co., the subsidiary of GPU that operated Three Mile Island at the time of the accident, was indicted on criminal charges of falsifying results of safety tests conducted at Unit 2 before the accident.

Rights Group Criticizes
Guatemala on Abuses

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Human rights abuses in Guatemala have become "particularly intractable," according to a report by Americas Watch, a New York-based rights organization.

The group concluded in a 260-page report issued last week that killings and disappearances of civilians in Guatemalan cities had increased in the five months since General Oscar Mejía Victores took power in a coup in which General Efraín Ríos Montt was deposed.

The report, the result of a seven-month investigation, added that the Reagan administration "shares in the responsibility for the gross abuses of human rights" by failing to publicly denounce them.

Elliott Abrams, assistant secretary of state for human rights, said that the group's conclusions were "in error" and asserted that Americas Watch showed "partisan political motives" in its criticism.

"Our own information, which we get daily from our embassy," Mr. Abrams added, "is that the situation has improved in Guatemala in 1983." He said that would be the conclusion of the State Department's annual human rights report, to be sent Tuesday to Congress.

Officials of Americas Watch called on governments and interna-

tional relief organizations last week to end all economic assistance to Guatemala, including aid for basic human needs, unless those providing aid are also permitted to distribute it.

United States military aid to Guatemala was ended in 1977 after human rights abuses were criticized by the Carter administration. Congress voted to cut off economic aid last year.

The report also said that Guatemala was being transformed into "a nation of prisoners." It said that tens of thousands of Guatemalans had been forced to live in "re-education camps" and that 700,000 civilians had been forced to join civil patrols and perform services for the army.

Further, it said that there were daily news reports of people disappearing, and of some being tortured in prisons.

The report acknowledged that killings in rural areas had decreased and that the Mejía Victores government had disbanded the special jurisdiction courts, which Americas Watch said were responsible for violations of due process, arbitrary sentences and torture.

But it also documented thousands of urban killings in the last five months and noted a re-emergence of death squads.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

A Moment to Seize

The Reagan administration has a strange style in handling olive branches. The president recently invited Moscow to join in new efforts to control nuclear arms. But he then let the U.S. Air Force advertise its contrary interest by testing an anti-satellite missile, and he let officials sour the air by loudly accusing the Russians of violating arms agreements.

The air force test threatens to initiate a new round of weapons development that, to America's great detriment, would render all satellites vulnerable. Satellites are vital for communicating with nuclear forces, verifying Soviet treaty compliance and supplying early warning of attack. An erratic and cumbersome anti-satellite missile developed by the Soviet Union poses a threat to them.

Last August, doubtless to head off the far superior air force missile then in development, the Russians proposed an anti-satellite treaty. Although imperfect, it offers a serious basis for negotiation. But the Reagan administration refuses even to talk, while the air force presses ahead. Once its missile proceeds beyond a certain stage, Soviet leaders might feel forced to develop theirs further. American satellites are expensive and long-lasting, whereas the Soviet Union depends on a multitude of cheap throwaways. Which stands more to gain from making satellites inviolable?

An anti-satellite treaty would serve the interests of stability, and American interests in particular. President Reagan not only spurned it with the air force's test on Jan. 21, but two days later he accused the Soviet Union of violating existing treaties on arms control. The channel for addressing such charges, known as the Standing Consultative Commission, has

resolved every disagreement brought before it during the Nixon, Ford and Carter administrations. In doing so it closed loopholes in the complex antiballistic missile treaty. This administration prefers to begin by crying foul.

But amid its ragbag of charges there is one serious issue: the Soviet Union's construction of a large phased array radar at Abalakova in Siberia. The Russians contend that it is for tracking objects in space, but it could also defend against ballistic missiles, a purpose forbidden by the ABM treaty. The treaty's ambiguity on dual-use, phased array radars merits discussion. Mr. Reagan flung the charge at the Russians for the first time last September and now makes a public rumormongering about his disbelief in their response. That offends the private diplomacy through which all such disputes have been settled in the past.

Last week Yuri Andropov reiterated the Soviet offer to start talks on winding off an arms race in space. Why not explore what he has in mind? At the same time, Mr. Reagan could let it be known that he expects a responsive discussion — privately, if the Russians desire — of the Abalakova radar and phased array radars in general.

"Strength is essential to negotiate successfully," Mr. Reagan said last week. But it is one thing to modernize weapons to overcome discernible deficiencies. It is quite another to expand the arms race or to unilaterally pursue new weapons in ways that undermine past agreements. Besides, the Russians, too, will not negotiate from weakness. If, at this moment, when both sides feel almost equally strong, is lost, there may not be another for a long time.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Great Success Abroad?

Mr. Reagan perceives that his foreign policy has been a great success. He discerns a new respect for America, new prospects for peace and freedom and, not least, new vistas for bipartisanship in foreign policy. The rest of us can hope both that he is right and that he is not taking his review of his own performance as the last word. Politicians tend to reach for achievements in the sphere of perceptions when they have few achievements to reach for in the sphere of actual deeds. In the latter category, Mr. Reagan puts Grenada. During his State of the Union message, he presented to Congress a live authentic hero of the American intervention to dramatize his point.

Meanwhile, there is Lebanon. Again, Mr. Reagan perceives "progress." But a sizable and growing number of legislators, seeing trouble and an aimless policy, say they want to revoke or at least amend the 18-month permit for the marines that they voted last September. Lebanon, the single place where American servicemen are daily in danger, is getting drawn deeply into the political wars. The tide has now caught up House Speaker O'Neill, a Democrat formerly supportive of the president. Senator Gary Hart, a Democratic presidential candidate, suggested after the Reagan address that

parents of teenagers "may worry that your 17-year-old son might go to Lebanon instead of college next year." Is Senator Hart under the impression that there is a draft?

The fact is that the onset of Mr. Reagan's fourth year finds him in a curious place in foreign policy. If he can fairly claim to have restored respect for U.S. power, he has been much less successful, to put it charitably, in building respect for his skill and judgment in using U.S. power. Translating the new strength and resolve into policy turns out to be not so easy. In the key places — Lebanon, Central America, Moscow — the results that would vindicate the Reagan approach are not there.

In Lebanon, where the pace of events seems to be forcing some kind of break soon, the administration has no responsible choice but to play its not-so-strong diplomatic hand a while longer to help secure what benefits Lebanon may still be available. Policy aside, it is not clear that the Democrats will reap political advantage by undercutting Mr. Reagan. But it is not merely the situation on the ground in Beirut, cruel as it is, that troubles many citizens. Mr. Reagan has yet to win much confidence in his ability to play his hand.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Thank You, Al Haig

Fair is fair, and credit should go where credit is due. Today we wish to hail former Secretary of State Alexander Haig for a signal and invaluable contribution to the English language. You heard us right.

Poor Mr. Haig, whose frequent glibly contributions to government prose have never gone unnoticed, especially by us, emerges as the author of a marvelous term, or at least as its adapter to modern bureaucratic usage.

As with most stunning discoveries, this one came to us the other day, embedded in a throwaway clause during a discussion about something else. An administration official was recounting to us the history of some episode or other. "Then there was a short delay," he explained. "I think it was because Al Haig came in and said the recommendation hadn't been snakechecked yet. So we . . ."

Wait a minute. "Snakechecked"? Yes, came

the reply, that was one of Al's favorite words. You snakechecked things — positions, policies, statements — before putting them out.

William Safire, the distinguished columnist and word maven from The New York Times, naturally got there before we did. Calling him, we learned that he had looked in on this back in May of 1982 and had established that the term is a transposition from General Haig's army bivouacking days when there was no accounting for the kinds of things that were likely to seek asylum in your knapsack during a night on the sod. Ergo, morning snakecheck.

We are stunned that the term's Washington utility was not spotted immediately by Safire readers. Can there be a single media warren or bureaucracy cove in town where it could not live a useful, even indispensable life? Be warned: We plan to make it our own.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Making the Best of Reagan

America is not getting tired of Ronald Reagan; indeed, not since the days of Dwight Eisenhower has a president seemed so secure in the hearts of the people. That being the case, it should be the merest common sense for America's allies to try to understand the Reagan view of the world, instead of dismissing it patronizingly as the simplistic notion of a former Hollywood movie star. Rhetoric apart, the Reagan record has been less crisis-ridden than those of his recent predecessors. The cowboy image persists less because of any-

thing he does than because his style and language lack a certain polish and sophistication.

Whereas many commentators lean over backward, or at any rate leftward, to put the best gloss on Mr. Andropov, they habitually portray the American leader in the worst light possible. The assumption has been, of course, that the septuagenarian president would not be around for long. But if he gets re-elected in November, his chances of outlasting in power most of the other world leaders are pretty good. It is time to start trying to make the best, rather than the worst, of Ronald Reagan.

—The Sunday Telegraph (London).

FROM OUR JAN. 30 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Minister Wins Lisbon Deal

LISBON — Senor Wenceslao de Lima, Minister of Foreign Affairs, fought a duel [on Jan. 29] with Senor José Azevedo, one-time Portuguese Minister to China and now editor of the "Diário Popular." Cause of the duel, fought in the Lisbon Velodrome, was an insulting article published by that journal. Senor de Lima wounded his adversary severely by running him through the right arm. The seconds of Senor de Lima were Senor Eduardo Villares and Conde Paçiviera, while those of Senor Azevedo were Senor Pimentel Pinto and Senor Anselmo Andrade. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has been the object of numerous congratulations on the result of the duel.

1934: Roosevelt to Sign Gold Act

WASHINGTON — President Roosevelt's signature on the Gold Act is expected to bring a series of proclamations, the most important of which will be that proclaiming the revaluation of the dollar, which, it is generally agreed, will be at the 60-cent maximum authorized by the new law. Economists have been divided as to whether the revaluation proclamation will immediately change the position of the dollar abroad. Some were inclined to believe that the tide of returning dollars may more than offset immediate devaluation effects, but the treasury, with such enormous funds at its disposal, will eventually be able virtually to hold the dollar at whatever rate is desired.

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Reagan's Softer Approach Should Be Taken Seriously

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — You can be held up to public ridicule for taking on faith anything said by a political candidate. A case at hand is Ronald Reagan's new opening to the Soviets. No sooner done, by his Jan. 16 speech, and now reinforced by the State of the Union address, than it is written off in sophisticated quarters as a mere campaign antidote to public fears that Ronald Reagan cannot be relied on to keep America out of war.

Well, as James Thurber said, you might just as well fall flat on your face as lean too far over backward. So, accepting the risk of the former, I would assert that the current Reagan outreach to the "evil empire," while convenient for his re-election effort, was designed to serve purposes of far greater importance.

It was, to begin with, a State Department special, cooked up by professional diplomats and experts on Soviet affairs, and originally timed for delivery to coincide with the Soviet Central Committee meeting late last month. It constituted a genuine effort to deal with what the professionals perceived as a dangerous deterioration in U.S.-Soviet relations.

The next task was to be an insurance policy against critical miscalculation. Nobody had confidence that breakthroughs of substance would result. But it ought not to be discounted as campaign oratory on that account.

According to an official intimately involved, this was the rationale. A combination of white-hot Reagan rhetoric, the shooting down of KAL 007, a sense of disorganization

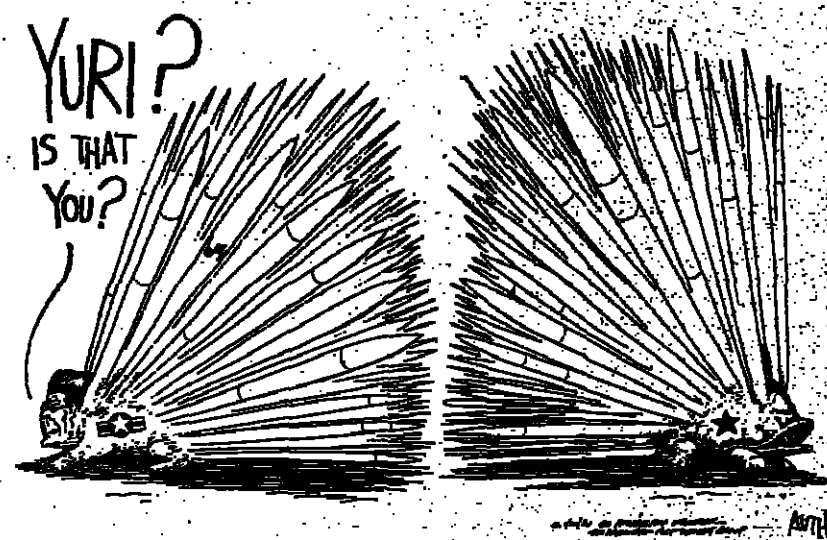
in Moscow and the successful deployment of intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe had brought the Washington-Moscow relationship to a perilous pass. It was urgent to reinstitute "dialogue," if only because the absence of it carried unacceptable risks.

Not the least of the purposes was to find out if the suspected disarray in the Moscow leadership — given the disappearance from public view of the ailing Yuri Andropov — left the Kremlin still capable of organizing a response. In that sense, Mr. Andropov's faintly reasonable written rejoinder last Tuesday can be read as a positive, if wholly inconclusive, early return on Mr. Reagan's initiative.

That rejoinder falls well short of the evidence the State Department's top people are looking for that the Soviet high command is in a position — never mind a disposition — to pick up on even the most modest measures to restore a safer state of relations. "We're still not sure what's at the other end of that telephone," says one authority. "There may be nobody who can deal."

This uncertainty was an element in the decision to probe. If the struggle for succession to Mr. Andropov is as intense as some experts think it is — and may have been for the past six months or longer — then some merit is seen in offering to "whatever more rational group there may be in the Kremlin something to grab hold of," an expert says.

It is also important to know what Mr. Reagan's new emphasis on accommodation



does not mean: He remains, in his fundamental beliefs about the Soviet Union, no less hostile, no less persuaded of the need to do business only from a position of strength. So you cannot preclude a return to high-pitched rhetoric if the Soviets are foolish enough to take upon themselves the onus of being blatantly "anti-peace." The somewhat muted Andropov answer suggests that they are not.

What the new approach to Moscow means is that Ronald Reagan has revised his calculation of relative U.S.-Soviet strength. The president now believes that his increases in the military budget — even though those increases are largely untranslating into substantially increased weapons deployment — and the American economic resurgence have buttressed the country's bargaining position enough to make some conciliation safe.

"The United States is safer, stronger and more secure in 1984 than before," the presi-

dent said in his State of the Union report. "We can now move with confidence to seize the opportunities for peace."

That, too, is a wonderfully convenient conclusion to have reached at the beginning of a presidential campaign. But it also happens to be a conclusion shared by State Department policymakers, including professionals not known for their softness.

The importance of the new look in the Reagan approach to the Soviets is all too easily missed if no attention is paid to its origins. Unless you believe that a president can whistle up policies from the hazy mists that best fit his political purposes, which no president can, then you have to be open to the belief that what we are witnessing is a welcome confluence of national security and domestic political imperatives.

The Washington Post.

Watching as Reagan Prepared a One-Man Spectacular

'It Would Be Stunning Indeed If He Should Decline to Run'

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON — After President Reagan's shrewd and sentimental speech to Congress, it would be stunning indeed if he should decline to run for a second term. Any State of the Union Message is to a degree political; this year was a masterpiece of telling the public what he wants it to hear.

Once again Mr. Reagan showed that he is a great speaker, more important, he demonstrated his mastery of all the chords that tend to make American hearts thump and thrill. And the themes he sounded were not new until November — not least the slogan "America is back."

From what? From "a long decline that had drained this nation's spirit," to a "new beginning." So skillfully did Mr. Reagan develop this motif that he did not even need to tell anyone what came under the Democrats and what had been brought by his own administration.

This president never forgets the football-fan desire of so many Americans to be "number one." — or at least to be told they are number one. But this time he surpassed himself in the fulsome use of his tributes to American greatness. No one should believe that this aspect of his speech was mere political flattery; rather it is so effective, probably because Mr. Reagan really believes it, as do most of the millions who hear him.

He also managed, perhaps less sincerely, the remarkable feat of launching a new campaign against government ("still spending too large a percentage of the total economy"), although now he is the government — at least its executive head.

Still, if taxes are not to be raised

and military spending is not to be reduced, what is to be done about deficits that won't go away and sooner or later are bound to be noticed? Mr. Reagan created the impression that other spending could be cut; but every discretionary budget item, the FBI as well as welfare, could be eliminated and the deficits would not be much reduced — a fact that Mr. Reagan did not tell the viewers.

In 1984, he did assure them, America is "safer, stronger and more secure" than when he took office. This claim apparently derives from the enormous military budgets he has authorized, since he has otherwise brought relations with the Soviet Union to the most hostile point since 1962. His deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe has had the twin effects of making the Russians feel more threatened and causing them to deploy their own medium-range missiles off the U.S. coasts.

A New York Times-CBS News Poll found 49 percent of respondents favoring withdrawal of the marines from Lebanon; 58 percent so responded to a Washington Post-ABC poll. To these doubters Mr. Reagan declared, without a shred of evidence, that "we are making progress" toward the distant — some think impossible — goal of "a free, independent and sovereign Lebanon."

But he quickly and shrewdly moved on to a more promising appeal to American pride: "We must not be driven from our objectives in Lebanon by state-sponsored terrorism."

Give President Reagan credit — he knows how to make lemonade out of his own lemons.

The New York Times.

Reagan Is the Best Show on Television

IF THE Democrats had doubts about the combined powers of the presidency, Hollywood and television, Ronald Reagan must have brought them to their senses by his State of the Union performance on Wednesday. Give him a good script, a few invisible television screens and half an hour on prime time, and he'll convince the people they have nothing to fear but the facts.

Walter Mondale and John Glenn can complain, but the president of the United States can always act. If he thinks going to China is good politics, while Mr. Mondale and Mr. Glenn are musing through the snow in Iowa or New Hampshire, he will go to China, and come back through Israel, Italy and Ireland if he likes. If the crisis with Moscow seems to be getting out of hand, he can always set up a commission of U.S.-Soviet philosophers to define an agenda for some vague future dialogue with Yuri Andropov. And if the pressure to get the marines out of Lebanon gets too strong, he can always move them around — or even bring them home during the Democratic nominating convention in San Francisco. In short, Ronald Reagan is in the driver's seat. He may not have a road map, but he knows his destination; "upstairs above the stars" at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue.

The people seem to love it. It's the best show on television. Never mind the deficit, or who will appoint a majority of the members of the Supreme Court of the United States in the next five years. For now, the president is telling the people what they want to hear, and he assumes, probably rightly, that maybe they'll put off thinking about the consequences till later.

—James Reston in The New York Times.

The Temptation of a Well-Earned Rest

PRESIDENT Reagan will be 73 in two weeks. The question has been whether he is willing to gamble a comfortable California retirement for four long years in Washington. I would not bet so sure.

A second term is not a reward for past services. The world continues to revolve; problems can multiply rather than evaporate. Some time after Dwight Eisenhower's triumphant re-election in 1956 he wrote to a friend, "Since July . . . I cannot remember a day that has not brought its major or minor miseries." A weary tone pervades his account of the years of Little Rock, Sputnik, Lebanon, the death of John Foster Dulles and the U.S. fiasco.

Mr. Reagan can look back on his administration with no small measure of satisfaction. The future, however, is uncertain. The Republicans may be the governing party, but next time it will be the Democrats who stand to benefit from the natural cycle of political change. If Mr. Reagan should run again and win, he will be hostage to the limits of his tenure. The congressional long knives will be sharpened. The crown prince of his own party will be preening and backbiting while Mr. Reagan struggles to maintain the succession.

It is regarded as a virtue in politics to know when to go. Staying on can be as onerous for the incumbent as it might be for the country, particularly when the alternative is a well-earned rest, full of age and honors. Why go out with a whimper when you can go out with a bang?

—P.H. Terzian, an assistant editor of the Los Angeles Times op-ed page.

When an Old Man Talks Like This . . .

RONALD Reagan will not succeed himself as president of the United States come January, says a buddy of mine named Wilford who has a knack of divining, sometimes without much of a reason, what he and what will not be. To start with, Wilford saw a 70-30 chance that the president would announce that he would neither seek nor accept the nomination.

The signs, Wilford said, were hung throughout Mr. Reagan's long, postmaster State of the Union speech. The reference to "the leadership of Vice President Bush" was one of the subtle signs; Wilford said. The tone and texture of Mr. Reagan's I-brought-America-back-standing-tall-with-courage-confidence-and-hope speech had a scent of resignation. "When an old man talks like this," his mind is on his gold watch," Wilford said.

He's rewarded his rich friends; he's reversed black gains; the military's rolling in the dough. There's nothing ahead of him but the deficits, unemployment and Andropov's successor, so he's clearing out," Wilford said. "His speech put a bright face on the ocean swells, but he knows the typhoon is just ahead. Besides, how many more of those speeches can he read before even the media catch on to the reality that he is not a great communicator, but rather a great speech reader?" I told Wilford that I would record his prediction, and I promised that should he prove right I will reveal his name.

—Les Payne in Newsday (Melville, New York).

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Recalling Malcolm Kerr

Very few among American intellectuals have understood our Middle East dilemma as well as the late Malcolm Kerr. As a Palestinian-Lebanese student of Mr. Kerr, I often disagreed with his views and harsh conclusions. But he was always willing to listen and provoke discussion when many others failed to do so.

Malcolm Kerr was neither pro-Arab nor pro-Israel. He was a free thinker, a resourceful intellectual. While some were absorbed with their biases, Mr. Kerr was always ready to see the other side of the coin.

FOWZI E. FARAH, Kuwait.

Up From the Depths

It is with sorrow that I emerge from the depths of the Atlantic, which you have assigned all the good residents of Portugal. How could you do that to such a modest, hardworking people? I must protest that places in your Dec. 30 editions that map Spain at the southwestern tip of Europe, bordering on the Atlantic.

THEODOR H. UNTERMAN, Cascais, Portugal.

Crime in Saudi Arabia

Although informative and generally correct, David Lamb's report "Saudi Credit Islamic Law With Keeping Crime Rate Down" (JHT, Jan. 12) lets stand unchallenged the critics' explanation that crime is low

in Saudi Arabia because Saudis are rich and no one is poor. In fact, Saudi society has only just begun the battle against widespread poverty.

The material wealth of a visible few, greatly overshadowed by shabby homes, lack of clean water and electricity and the illiteracy of the majority. Yet the kingdom's rulers have made great efforts to overcome this poverty and may transform Saudi Arabia into a largely middle-class society by the end of this decade.

In light of this, I look back upon the West and wonder. Neither our general material wealth nor the particular affluence of individuals seems to make any great difference as to the propensity to commit crime. If this is the case, then the perception of what is criminal and the formation of society must be quite different in the West and in Saudi Arabia.

STEVEN T. THOMAS, Mazama, Bahrain.

It's Oduber, of Course

Regarding "A Socialist Leader's Mixed Reactions" (JHT, Jan. 21): When a Latin American of the stature of former President Daniel Oduber of Costa Rica makes a contribution, you might refrain from signing it "Daniel O. Quirós." Or would you perhaps refer to Cervantes as "Miguel de C. Saavedra"?

JOHN R. HURT, Rome.

More letters, Page 5.

France Redepletes Effort to Exp

French forces extend over Chadian territory in a major mission. The mission, according to the French newspaper Le Monde, is to bring the Chad-Libyan troops out of Chad.

Hygiene, Soviet 'Beardies' to 'T

Beards, once a sacred symbol of the Soviet man, are being shaved. The Soviet newspaper Pravda says that the beard is a symbol of the past, and that the new man must be clean-shaven.

Canada Backs Lawsuit Against

Michael T. Kaufman, a Canadian official, is being sued by a Canadian citizen. The Canadian government has backed the lawsuit, which is being filed in a U.S. court.

Protesters U.K. Army

Protesters in the U.K. are demanding the withdrawal of British troops from Northern Ireland. They are also demanding an end to the use of force against the Irish Republican Army.

U.S. Army

The U.S. Army is facing a new challenge in the form of a new type of warfare. It is being asked to develop new strategies and tactics to deal with this new type of warfare.

Letters to the Editor

Recalling Malcolm Kerr: Very few among American intellectuals have understood our Middle East dilemma as well as the late Malcolm Kerr.

Up From the Depths

It is with sorrow that I emerge from the depths of the Atlantic, which you have assigned all the good residents of Portugal. How could you do that to such a modest, hardworking people?

Crime in Saudi Arabia

Although informative and generally correct, David Lamb's report "Saudi Credit Islamic Law With Keeping Crime Rate Down" (JHT, Jan. 12) lets stand unchallenged the critics' explanation that crime is low

Letters to the Editor

Recalling Malcolm Kerr: Very few among American intellectuals have understood our Middle East dilemma as well as the late Malcolm Kerr.

Palm Beach

A RENAISSANCE



Palm Beach in the 20's.
Tricolor bathing suit and towel from Leonard's at the Breakers' pool

Elegance . . . it began at the Breakers

by AGNES ASH

Julian Fellowes, a London-schooled dramatic actor who also works for Walt Disney Productions thus indicating his wide range of experience in fantasy, made his first visit to Palm Beach recently.

Fellowes observed the meticulous maintenance of private and public greens, the unwrinkled linens wrapping the inhabitants and declared, "This is the only place in the United States that is completed. All other American cities, and the people in them, appear to be under construction."

While the observation wasn't accurate in fact, it was accurate in feeling. Palm Beach is rigidly neat. Mansions, no matter how large, are regularly painted and roofed,

hedges are trimmed to a specific height by local law, nobody goes shoeless or shirtless on the public streets even if they are bicycling to the beach.

Palm Beach is an island. This statement is often challenged by visitors who insist on getting their geography right. The island 14 miles long and one half mile wide at its fullest point, dead ends on the North and the Palm Beach Inlet separating it from another community, "Singer Island." To the South it is connected by a series of bridges along route A1A, to other resort spots along Florida's Atlantic coastline.

Flagler never saw Palm Beach until a few years after he had completed the Ponce de Leon Hotel in St. Augustine, Florida,

built at a cost of about \$2 million. In 1893 when Flagler's railroad was being pushed southward, Flagler decided to "create the real paradise of his heart, Palm Beach," according to one of his biographers. He bought his land from another legendary American industrialist, Robert R. McCormick of International Harvester, who settled in Palm Beach in the late 1870's. This purchase started a boom that raised prices of land once considered "swampland" as high as \$1,000 an acre. Today an acre would go for at least one million dollars.

When Royal Poinciana Hotel opened, Flagler's railroad had been completed to West Palm Beach, but the work was not (Continued on Page 8, Col. 1).

Banking services reflect the needs of new internationals

by SHARON DENNY

PALM BEACH — A new wave of European emigration is headed for America. But the westward pioneers of 1984 differ greatly from the ancestors that preceded them across the Atlantic. As one German industrialist who has moved his family to this island community notes, "We are the second phase of an immigration that began with our grandparents. The difference is, we are coming with wealth, not with one broken down suitcase. And we're not arriving through Ellis Island," he adds. "We're coming through Miami International Airport."

For the most part, after landing in Miami, these Europeans head 70 miles north and settle in Palm Beach County, an area whose population has doubled in the past decade, due in no small part to the influx of foreigners.

Growth of this magnitude has forced sweeping changes. Once a winter haven for cold-weather-weary and wealthy Americans, Palm Beach has become a vibrant international community. And perhaps no other fierce rivalry industry more aptly reflects the transformation than banking.

Just six years ago, First National Bank of Palm Beach had only two branches, both located on the island of Palm Beach. Today it has eight branches, five of them on the mainland in Palm Beach County, where developers have carved communities out of what once was swamp and scrub.

The town of Palm Beach has always been the scene of fierce banking rivalry because of its extraordinarily affluent citizenry, but growth and the influx of new residents has now made this a county-wide phenomenon. Dozens of financial institutions have moved here in pursuit of new concentrations of wealth. In 1979, for instance, there were 92 bank branches in the county. Today there are 164.

But more than just opening new branches, First National has ad-

apted sophistication to its banking services. Customers can buy a dozen foreign currencies at any of the bank's branches at a moment's notice. And to facilitate overseas fund transfers First National maintains correspondent relationships with banks in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and Switzerland. It has established an Edge Act bank in Coral Gables. (Edge banks hold deposits of, and make loans solely to, foreigners.)

"Many of the services that European banks have traditionally performed for their clients have not been allowed in the United States because of federal and state regulations," notes First National's President Thomas M. Keresey.

But not any longer. Although modern, state-of-the-art banking already is in place in many of the world's financial capitals, it has arrived in Palm Beach County rather recently — but in a very big way.

To be sure, Europeans don't flock to Palm Beach because of its banking facilities. They come to Palm Beach and create the need for these services. But why Palm Beach County?

"In the last few years this area has held a tremendous attraction for Europeans," according to Keresey. "They are products of the new industrial wealth that has developed in Western Europe in the last decade. And they come here for a variety of reasons. Diversification of assets is not their only objective," he continues, "a European wants to raise their children here and give them an American education. Then they want to take them back to their homeland in the summer."

"But more than that," adds Keresey, "they are seeking what they feel is one of the last havens of safety in the world. A lot of the feeling among many of the Europeans coming here is that the NATO alliance is not the be all and end all it's supposed to be."

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 5)



Denita Schaeffer (in an Emanuel dress) and son Alexander in Martha's window on Worth Avenue.

Martha: "First Lady of Fashion"

Martha came to Palm Beach in the early 30's, took one look at the place and decided to open a fashion salon "because, to me, it was the most exciting place in the world. And you know, I'd been to Monte Carlo and all over the world," she said in a recent interview in Palm Beach.

"I was very impressed with Palm Beach," she added. "The surroundings were gorgeous and everybody was here to look beautiful and have a wonderful time. It was grandeur, it really was."

After opening in 1945 on Worth Avenue, up the street from the exclusive Everglades Club, Martha proceeded to change Palm Beach's fashion image and turned it into a winter resort where women dressed during the daytime as well as in the evening. "I really changed the tone," she said. "When I first came to Palm Beach, nobody bought any clothes really. They wore no color, only black and brown. After February, everybody disappeared."

Martha introduced pastels, elegant Liberty lawn dresses with

starched, white cuffs and collars, sable or ermine-trimmed shocking pink sweaters for evening and brought high fashion designers in person to Palm Beach. "I feel very responsible for the glamour I brought to Palm Beach," she said.

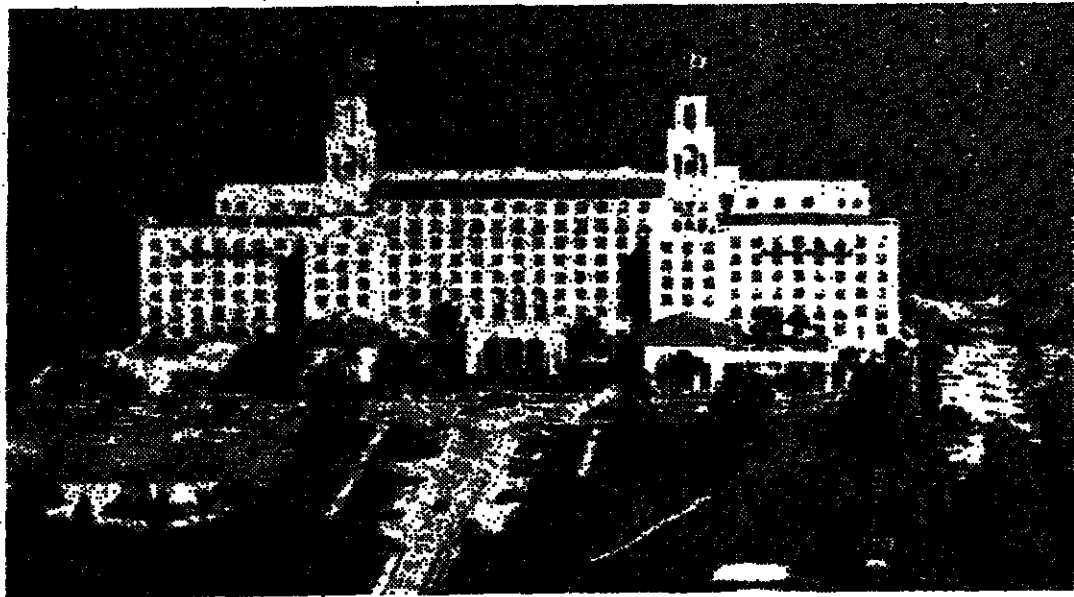
Today, her name is magic in the fashion industry and Martha is a class act all to herself. Whether she is advising clients (never dare call them customers) on what to wear and what not to wear, having a pleasant chat with old friend, French cosmetics queen Lilly Dache, covering international collections from Rome to Paris to New York or simply supervising the stock backstage, Martha is everywhere and sees everything. Jeweled to death, wearing an emerald the size of a champagne cork (almost), stacks of expensive chains, exquisitely coiffured dressed to kill by the best couture designers, Martha, as it is, is her own best publicity.

Watching her move about her store is fascinating. She never loses a minute, trotting around in mincing steps but never mincing words. To one and all, Martha tells it as it is, a quality true profes-

sional really enjoy. For her record for being first in recognizing the quality of world designers is rare. Her courage, conviction and unerring instinct have proved her right and have made her millions in a world where so many waver and hesitate. One after another, she discovered and brought to America Valentino, Milla Schon, Andre Laug, Laura Biagiotti and David and Elisabeth Emanuel (who designed Princess Diana's wedding dress and trousseau). The flamboyant London designer Zandra Rhodes recently recalled that "Only Martha would believe in a designer with orange hair."

Grateful designers have heaped praise on Martha, who has been something like their Godmother. At a recent black-tie dinner, at which she celebrated 50 years of career, Martha invited all her favorite designers, including Bill Blass who got up and called her "Our own First Lady of Fashion," adding that "To the world of fashion, Martha has meant courage - her spirit, instincts and sound fashion sense have all been (Continued on Page 8, Col. 8)

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The growing number of younger players appearing on the fields further insures the area's dedication to the sport, and the increas-

"The sport is attracting hundreds of players who are good athletes in their own right," he explains, citing The Beach Club's tennis pro, Byron Thomas and the golf pro at Palm Beach Polo and Country Club, Dana Dribben, "It's no longer a sport a select few of us can keep as our own."

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<p>NEW ISSUE</p>		<p><i>These Notes having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.</i></p>		<p>JANUARY 1984</p>
<p align="center">U.S. \$ 400,000,000</p> <p align="center">Floating Rate Notes Due 2004</p>				
<p>Credit Suisse First Boston Limited</p>		<p>Morgan Guaranty Ltd</p>		<p>Morgan Stanley International</p>
<p align="center">Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A./Bank Brussel Lambert N.V.</p>				
<p>Banque Paribas Belgique S.A./Paribas Bank Belg N.V.</p>		<p>Kredietbank N.V.</p>		
<p align="center">Société Générale de Banque S.A./Generale Banknusschappij N.V.</p>				
<p>Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.</p>		<p>Bankers Trust International Limited</p>		
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	Sales	High	Low	Last	Change
WangB	2,254,300	34 1/4	29 1/4	30 1/4	-3/4
CompD	1,671,000	3 1/2	3 1/8	3 1/8	-1/4
TEC	1,570,700	2 1/2	2 1/8	2 1/8	-1/4
DIG	1,487,200	25 1/4	21 1/4	23 1/4	-1/4
ComdR	847,900	5	4 1/4	4 1/4	-1/4
PetLw	805,900	10 1/4	8 1/4	9	-1 1/4
Chokor	721,000	15	13 1/4	14 1/4	+1 1/4
Verm	570,000	15 1/4	13	14 1/2	+1 1/4
Echob	534,600	7 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	-1/4
PetLw	534,600	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	-3/4

Volume: 33,340,000 shares
 Year to Date: 134,300,000 shares
 Issues Traded in: 913
 Advances: 275; declines: 512
 Unchanged: 2
 New High: 35; new lows: 28

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هكذا من الأصل

NEW EUROBOND ISSUES

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Maturity	Coupon %	Price	Yield At Offer	Terms
Degussa Int'l Finance	DM100	1994	7%	99 1/2	7.58	First callable at 101 1/4 in 1990.
IADB	DM100	1991	8%	100	8%	Noncallable. Private placement.
Canadian Occidental Pet.	C\$ 50	1999	12%	99 1/2	12.52	Indicated yield for a 5-yr life. Redeemable at issuer's or lender's option in 1989 and 1994. Issuer may set new coupon one month before each redemption date.
Bank of Tokyo (Curacao)	ECU 40	1991	10%	100	10%	Callable at 101 in 1987.

Money Continues to Pour Into Eurobond Market

(Continued from Page 11)

because it is priced at 10 percent, is 194 basis points over the six-month Treasury bill rate, 86 basis points over U.S. domestic bank certificates of deposit and 80 points over commercial paper.

Thus, all things being equal, Libor-primed paper represents an instant pickup in yield for basis-point-sensitive U.S. investors. A margin over Libor makes Eurobond purchases even more attractive — but U.S. institutions do not have to have that margin; Libor alone is enough of an appeal to draw them to this market.

"The only problem with this view is that all things may not always be equal."

The essence of a money market is its liquidity, the assurance that paper can be sold at face value any time or, at worst, held to maturity within six months. There is normally no risk of capital loss.

Floating rate notes, in contrast to U.S. money-market instruments, do not mature in six months. The coupon is reset at that time, which means the value of the notes will reflect prevailing conditions. But there is no obligation for anyone to buy paper offered.

"Floater currently trade as if demand at any coupon date will be sufficient to assure that the notes trade at the original purchase price. As a result, maturities have been stretched out and floaters regarded as quasi-perpetual six-month instruments."

But what happens if today's buyers become tomorrow's sellers? Who will buy the paper? How secure is the face value of floating rate notes, regardless of how realistic the coupon is relative to short-term interest rates, if sellers outnumber buyers?

The optimists believe the floating rate note market has become a permanent adjunct to the New York money markets and that the liquidity is here to stay.

But pessimists, of which there are many, see a potential for capital loss. Astounded by the compression in spreads and the implicit improvement in credit standing, these analysts fear that a reversal may occur.

They argue that if the current low concern about liquidity were to evaporate and as a result historical Eurobond yield differentials between borrowers were to re-emerge, the compression on spreads now being witnessed would be reversed. As a result, the price of sovereign floating rate notes would have to fall sharply.

A loss of capital, it is feared, could trigger an evacuation from the market as investors who misperceived the risks rush to get out. At present, this is clearly a minority view. The volume of floating rate notes — \$940 million of new issues last week and \$1.35 billion a week earlier — speaks for itself.

Other new floaters include \$250 million for the Italian state railway, Ferrovie dello Stato, which is offering 1/4-point over Libor. Investors can request redemption after eight or 10 years or hold the notes to final maturity in 15 years. Ferrovie's cost of funds, including commissions, is 40 basis points over Libor if the entire issue is repaid after eight years, 37 basis points if held for 10 years or 33 points if outstanding for 15 years.

Union Bank of Norway is also in the market, raising \$50 million at 1/4 point over Libor for 15 years.

In the fixed-coupon market, the notable development is the special status accorded top U.S. corporate names. General Electric Credit, for example, sold \$200 million of seven-year bonds a week ago at par bearing a coupon of 11 percent. Last week, the paper was quoted at a discount of 97 1/2, certainly a disappointment for anyone who bought at the offering price.

But even at the discounted level, the GE paper was yielding 35 basis points below comparably dated U.S. Treasury paper.

Dealers said the GE paper was being absorbed and noted that the supposedly unattractive yield was no deterrent to investors who liked the name of the borrower.

Bankers expect that other quality U.S. companies will be drawn to this market even though they may not be pressed to seek funds. The assumption is that U.S. interest rates are not likely to tumble as the recovery progresses and that the opportunity to borrow at so much below the domestic benchmark level is too good to be ignored.

Banks, however, do not enjoy this special status. Security Pacific offered \$100 million of eight-year paper at par bearing a coupon of 12 percent and tumbled to a discount of 97 1/2. The bank at the same made a private placement in the Far East of \$75 million of five-year notes at par bearing a coupon of 11 1/2 percent.

In the convertible market, Ono Pharmaceutical was the outstanding success of the week, trading at a when-issued price of 109. Its \$60-million bond issue was announced with an expected coupon of 3 1/2 percent and in light of the tremendous demand dealers were questioning whether this might be lowered by the time final terms are set on Feb. 3.

Despite the fury to buy Japanese shares that drove the Tokyo stock index to a record last week, the equity-linked issues for Nissio Iwai and Kayaba Industries were lackluster performers compared to Ono.

In the Deutsche mark sector, the same preference for U.S. corporate names was apparent. In the wake of GMAC's 7-percent coupon on five-year notes and Allied Chemical's 7 1/2 percent on 10-year bonds, PepsiCo this week is expected to offer 250 million DM of 10-year bonds bearing a coupon of 7 1/2 percent.

Bankers report that the Swiss are big buyers of the U.S. corporate names and also returning to the DM market in the expectation that the currency is likely to appreciate against the franc.

Last week, Degussa sold 100 million DM of 10-year bonds bearing a coupon of 7 1/2 percent. The paper, issued at 99 1/2, was quoted at a discount of 1/4 point. At the same time, the Inter-American Development Bank made a private placement of 100 million DM of seven-year notes at par bearing a coupon of 8 1/2 percent.

In addition to PepsiCo, this week will see new issues for the World Bank, Credit National of France and the European Resettlement Commission.

Weekly net asset value

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
on January 23, 1984: U.S. \$124.77.
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange
Information: Pierson, Hekking & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam.

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Levi Changes Tack, Signs Agreement With Designer

(Continued from Page 11)

which owns Filene's in Boston, Abraham & Strauss, Bloomingdale's and other well-known department stores, has signed a deal.

This month, the Limited Stores chain of Columbus, Ohio, said that they had made a licensing agreement with the Paris-based Japanese designer, Kenzo, to bring his clothes to the American mass market beginning this autumn.

The designers Anne Klein, Ralph Lauren and Calvin Klein have all expanded into the mass market, ready-to-wear category.

Mr. Ellis said he has been searching for five years for the right partner to assist him in an expansion into activewear.

"I have a designer line with no active sportswear parts to it," he said, adding, "I always wanted an opportunity to design a jean."

Mr. Ellis said he had met with executives at Levi Strauss at various times over five years.

"The time was never right with them or myself," he said.

Price	Feb.	May	Aug.
300	520.720	1720.190	1420.320
400	100.220	320.820	1420.320
400	100.220	320.820	1420.320
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Russians Build Share of West European Shipping Business, Military Officials Worried by Moscow's Price-Cutting Tactics

By John Tagliabue

New York Times Service

BREMEN, West Germany — Although the freighter on the Weser River was out of Leningrad, its load of dark coffee beans, destined for the huge silos of such local roasters as Jakobs or General Foods' Hag subsidiary, came from the Caribbean.

A decade ago, Soviet freighters rarely came to West German ports. But the rock-bottom rates of Eastern-bloc merchant ships, mainly from the Soviet Union, have won them a widening share of seaborne traffic in Germany and throughout Europe.

European business and govern-

ment leaders are growing increasingly alarmed at the Soviet inroads, which, they say, are crushing European shipowners already hurt by a worldwide transportation recession, high fuel prices and bitter competition among themselves.

Moreover, European national security officials say that the expanding Soviet shipping activity heightens dependence on the Soviet Union for the transport of critical cargoes. And, they add, it provides an easy entry into major ports for large numbers of Soviet trade and consular officials who may take part in Soviet intelligence-gathering operations.

Upset by these concerns, the French government, which as-

sumed the presidency of the European Community on Jan. 1, is preparing legislation to protect Western shippers by curtailing the Eastern-bloc vessels' main trade weapon: price cutting.

"The Soviets operate without paying attention to costs," said Ralf Schneider, a spokesman for the Association of German Shipowners. "Competition is impossible."

According to the shipowners' group, about half of Soviet cargoes involve cross trade — trade between two nations other than the ship's home country. As a result, the group said, Russia's merchant ships move about 5.6 percent of world cargoes even though the Soviet economy generates only about 2.5 percent of world trade.

Prices and market shares on major world shipping routes are set by major shipping companies in arrangements called conferences. But European shippers complain that Soviet lines muscle into traditional trade routes by slugging conference prices and underbidding Western competitors.

Thus, within four years Soviet vessels on their way home after dropping goods in Cuba have captured about 13 percent of lucrative coffee and cotton cargoes from the Caribbean region to Western Europe by undercutting conventional prices by roughly a third.

Last autumn, the shipowners, with EC backing, reached agreement with Soviet transport officials on limiting price discounts and market shares in the Caribbean trade. And talks are scheduled for later this year on East African trade routes, where Russian vessels have moved in strongly.

"The problem hits the whole Hamburg-to-Bordeaux range," said Waldemar Hofmann, a former EC official, in describing the extent of European damage. Mr. Hofmann is now responsible for shipping in the West German Economics Ministry in Bonn.

In 1978, to avert damage to its shipping nations — Britain, France, Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands — the EC began to monitor cargoes on major trade routes to Central America and East Africa. In 1981, the Far East was added.

French officials say their government plans an initiative to give Europe legal tools, such as countervailing duties, to offset price cutting by outside shippers. The action is prompted by continuing pressure from the Eastern bloc, they said.

Pressure has also grown from Polish shipping lines that are following the Soviet rate-cutting example to earn hard currency needed to repay Warsaw's huge foreign debt.

Meanwhile, the national security officials argue that the growing Soviet shipping strength poses a strategic as well as a commercial threat.

There is a Western tendency, unfortunately, to view this purely economically, as the rise of a competitor," said Vice Admiral Ansgar Bethge, a West German expert on Soviet shipping. "That is an error. And we shall pay for it."

According to Admiral Bethge, the large Soviet share of West German shipping — roughly one-tenth overall and as much as half or more for such other items as coffee — means that German ships assure only one-third of Germany's crude oil needs and one-fifth of its general freight handling.

Moreover, naval experts see a military potential in Soviet merchant vessels, which, they say, are more heavily built than Western ships. Soviet merchant crews, they add, are often navy conscripts and its officers come from the naval reserve.

Military analysts predict that Eastern Europe's transportation ties with the West, and the chance to gain large shares of shipping, will grow in coming years.

Soviet and West German officials agreed last year to explore the feasibility of a rail-ferry link between the Russian Baltic Sea port of Klaipeda and northern Germany. This year, Romania will complete a \$1.7-billion Danube River canal that will facilitate Eastern European access to the Danube basin.

Supplementing that project, the West German government has approved completion of a canal linking the Danube with the Rhine and Main river waterways. That project, Western European inland shippers say, will open the floodgates to out-rate Soviet-bloc shipping.

Despite government and business concern, there is little enthusiasm in major European ports for curtailing Eastern-bloc shipping.

"We are a municipal port authority — we do business with all and any customers," said Robert Vieuegels, director of the port authority of Antwerp, Belgium's largest port. Antwerp handles about 1,200 Soviet ships a year, he said.

Few European governments have yet taken action against the widening Soviet presence. One exception, however, is the Netherlands, where the government initiated Soviet officials last year by refusing a request to open a consulate in Rotterdam, the world's largest port.

Rotterdam officials backed the Soviet petition but the Dutch government argued that the harbor's role as a major port of entry for NATO weapons and matériel ruled out a broad Russian presence there.

Dean Witter Faces Ban On S&L Stock Trading

By Michael Quint

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Dean Witter Reynolds Inc., the securities-dealing arm of Sears, Roebuck & Co., could be required to stop trading stocks of savings and loan companies, according to a letter from the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, which regulates the savings and loan industry.

Since 1962, when Allstate Savings & Loan Association was made a part of the Dean Witter Financial Services Group, Dean Witter has been trading the stocks of other savings and loan associations, according to the terms of a special opinion from the bank board. That opinion, which exempted Dean Witter from rules prohibiting savings and loan holding companies from trading stocks of other savings and loan companies, was recently withdrawn.

"A letter has been sent from the bank board to Dean Witter regarding their trading in savings and loan stocks," said Douglas Green, a bank board spokesman. "It is against the law for a savings and loan holding company to trade in savings and loan stocks."

Bank Offers ECU CD, First in Luxembourg

International Herald Tribune

LUXEMBOURG — Banque Internationale à Luxembourg is offering the first European currency unit negotiable certificate of deposit issue in Luxembourg, amounting to 10 million ECUs (\$8.02 million). The CD is being offered for 6 months at 9 percent annually and for 24 months at 10 percent.

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issue / January, 1984

\$350,000,000

Citicorp Person-to-Person, Inc.

12 1/2% Guaranteed Subordinated Capital Notes Due January 15, 1996

Payment of Principal and Interest Guaranteed on a Subordinated Basis by

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Interest on the Notes is payable semiannually on July 15 and January 15, beginning July 15, 1984. At maturity, the Notes will be exchanged, at the option of the Company, for Common Stock, \$4.00 par value, Perpetual Preferred Stock or other marketable permanent primary capital securities (collectively, the "Capital Securities") of Citicorp having a market value equal to the principal amount of the Notes.

The Notes may not be exchanged for Capital Securities prior to January 15, 1991. On or after January 15, 1991, at the option of the Company, the Notes may be exchanged in whole for Capital Securities having a market value equivalent to the principal amount of the Notes.

The Company will undertake to sell the Capital Securities on behalf of holders who elect to receive cash for Capital Securities upon an exchange of their Notes in an amount sufficient to pay the principal of such Notes.

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Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.

E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.

Prudential-Bache

Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.

Dean Witter Reynolds Inc.

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9	39%	34%	36	21%	21%
9	21%	21%	21	21%	21%
8	7%	7%	7	7%	7%
2	33%	34%	35	33%	33%
3	8%	8%	8	8%	8%
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Herald Tribune
Reaching More Than
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SPORTS

Carl Lewis Sets Indoor Mark With a Long Jump of 28-10 1/4

By James Dunaway

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — "When a long jumper gets a good one, he knows it. As soon as I left the runway, I knew it was at least 28-6," Carl Lewis said after his indoor long jump mark of 28-10 1/4 (8.79 meters) at the New York City indoor track and field meet on Friday night.

Lewis made that comment a few minutes after he broke his indoor long jump mark by 9 inches (23.38 meters) at the New York City indoor track and field meet on Friday night. Lewis, 24, set the new mark of 28-10 1/4 (8.79 meters) at the New York City indoor track and field meet on Friday night. Lewis, 24, set the new mark of 28-10 1/4 (8.79 meters) at the New York City indoor track and field meet on Friday night.

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As impressive as the jump was the way it was achieved. Usually, Lewis wins his first attempt, as he did at Helsinki last August in capturing the world championship by 10 inches with an opening leap of 28-4. On Friday night the 22-year-old American did it on his final jump.

A loose board at the start of the runway gave trouble in his approach to the takeoff board. On his first attempt, he took off nearly two feet behind the scratch line, and his jump measured only 22-2 1/4, perhaps his poorest mark since grade school. He took the lead with 26-1 1/4 on his second, but fell behind Larry Myricks in the fifth round.

And when Myricks reached 27-6 1/4 on his final trial, Lewis appeared to be beaten.

"After my fifth jump, I spoke to my coach, Tom Teller, and he said I was too close to the board and told me to move the start of my run back a foot," Lewis explained. "And I did."

He added: "When I was standing at the end of the runway I said to myself I have got to be mentally tough, because this could happen to me in the Olympic Games. Being able to come from behind is as important as winning. I had to jump well, and I had one jump to do it. I have to thank Larry for that."

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U.S. Companies Ease Burden of Olympic Athletes

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Andrew Bessette, unable to mix the pressures of work and sport, almost stopped training for the Olympics.

"I needed to make a living," he said, "but after eight hours at an office, who has energy to hurl a hammer?"

Bessette need not make that choice now. He is a world-class competitor in the hammer throw, working 30 hours a week in Hartford, Connecticut, as a personnel administrator for Travelers Corp., an insurance company, but being paid for 40 hours.

He spends the rest of the time at the University of Connecticut, in Storrs, practicing for the 1984 Olympic trials in June.

Bessette is one of several hundred amateur American athletes who are benefiting from a recent interpretation of Olympic rules. As the 1984 Games draw closer, more and more corporations are providing jobs and support for Olympic contenders.

Preparing for the Olympics, athletes and coaches say, is expensive, both in training and equipment and in time lost from careers that are postponed until after the Games.

Although 277 American athletes are receiving help from corporations, thousands of others are still on their own. And even those with sponsors say they have to make sacrifices.

The idea for corporate sponsorship was developed during the 1976 Olympics by Howard Miller, then the president of Canteen Corp., while he was watching a wrestling match.

"Why should our athletes have to do it all themselves?" he remembers thinking. "In other countries the government pays, in the United States, why not the corporations?"

Miller's plan, now officially the Olympic Jobs Program, is administered by the U.S. Olympic Committee, based in Colorado Springs. Canteen Corp. is one of 130 companies participating in the program.

Top-ranked amateurs are matched with companies willing to give them a full-time job, several hours of company time each day to train and extra vacation time to attend tournaments around the world.

"This is the only way I could have kept going," said Bessette, who at 30 has reached what many experts consider the peak age for his sport. "They're not paying me to be an athlete, they're paying me to do a job. But I'm able to get on with my career this way, too, so I won't be starting new when I finish competing."

That Bessette and others are being paid to work, not to train, is the crux of the program, say its directors, who stress that Olympic rules were reinterpreted, not broken, in creating the plan.

"They are salaried employees or they are working for their tuition, that's legal," said

Cheryl Abbott, administrator of the program. "It's just that Americans have never thought of doing this before."

According to rules passed before the 1976 Games by the International Olympic Committee, Miller said, athletes can receive money "as long as what they're paid to do professionally isn't what they do athletically."

"That's why the Russians can call Olga Kurbatova a first lieutenant in the Russian Army and pay all her expenses," he said.

To qualify for the program, athletes must apply to the U.S. Olympic Committee and must be ranked by the committee as potential Olympic athletes. Files on the athletes who qualify are sent to participating corporations.

Bessette was given his job at Travelers in 1980.

Each morning he arrives at the office at 7:30, before the rest of the staff, and works until 1:30 P.M. When most of his co-workers are finishing lunch, Bessette heads for the university, where he throws hammers of different weights for four hours. His evenings are spent at home in Tolland talking ball lessons to improve his agility.

For Dennis Milton, a national champion boxer, the major need to keep up his training was money. Under a separate Olympic grants program sponsored by Anheuser-Busch and called Olympic Gold, he has been able to study at Pace University in

New York City and cover his expenses with a part-time job. The company pays his tuition and reimburses him for the income lost when he is at tournaments.

In return, Milton is expected to maintain a C average and a ranking in the top 12 of the middle-heavyweight class, and he has agreed to appear in promotional materials that Anheuser-Busch released about the program.

For Robert R. Djokovich, a member of the national handball team, the main problem was finding enough vacation time for tournaments.

He is a licensed electrician who was looking for a job when he received an offer to work as a broker in New York. For the past two years his employer, Lasser Marshall Inc., has allowed him to take unlimited paid vacations to attend tournaments.

"We needed a broker, and Bobby needed someone to help him out," said Michael H. Judge, vice president of Lasser Marshall. "He has made a good contribution to the desk. I hope we're making some contribution to the team."

In 1983, Djokovich, 27, took off 15 weeks to compete in such places as Romania, Cuba, Iceland and Hungary. This month he began a leave of absence to train full time with the team in Boulder, Colorado. Lasser Marshall has promised him his job whenever he returns.

Andreas Wenzel Wins Supergiant Slalom Race

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN, West Germany — Andreas Wenzel of Liechtenstein won a World Cup supergiant slalom race here Sunday, edging Firmin Zurbriegen of Switzerland by nine-hundredths of a second.

Wenzel posted a time of one minute, 36.53 seconds over the demanding 51-gate, 2,220-meter (7,283-foot) course. It was his ninth career victory and his second this season.

Zurbriegen, the current

